THE EDINBURGH NEW METHOD IN THREE PARTS.

The FIRST contains the greateſt Variety of MONOSYLLABLES, digeſted in the moſt orderly Method, yet extant.

The SECOND contains plain and eaſy Rules for the true PRONUNCIATION of the Letters, the right dividing the *Syllables* of long Words, and giving them their juſt *Quantities* in Reading and Speaking.

The THIRD Part contains Rules and Obſervations for underſtanding the true Nature, Diviſion and Diſtinction of WORDS, each Kind conſidered ſeparately by themſelves, and alſo with Relation to their Connection and Conſtruction, as they ſtand joined together in SENTENCES.

To all which is added,

Some RULES of SPELLING.

For the Uſe of SCHOOLS.

By RO. GODSKIRK and JA. HUME.

The Fourth Edition.

EDINBURGH:
Printed by R. FLEMING; and ſold at the Printing-houſe in *Pearſon's* Cloſe. MDCCXLV.

1745

BRITISH MUSEUM
15
68
FEB

THE PREFACE.

WE have read many, if not moſt of the *Engliſh* Grammars and Spelling-books, that have been publiſhed in *Great Britain* theſe ſeveral Years bypaſt. Some of them are confuſed for Want of Method; and even thoſe who write beſt on the Subject, have rendered their Works uſeleſs to the Ignorant, by forcing our Tongue in every thing to the Method and Form of the *Latin* and *Greek* Grammars. For ſuch Compoſitions neceſſarily ſuppoſe a tolerable Skill in thoſe dead Languages, to underſtand the Terms which their Authors make uſe of, in order to teach us our own.

The only Grammar we find adapted to our Tongue, is *That* recommended by *Iſaac Bickerſtaff*, a Book ſo admirably fitted to all the Purpoſes of an *Engliſh* Education, that we wonder why it has not, long before this

18

Time, been more univerſally received into our Schools.

It muſt be confeſt, that a competent Skill in the learned Languages, is of abſolute Uſe to qualify Men for a great many Profeſſions and Employments of Life, Civil as well as Eccleſiaſtical, and he that knows theſe Languages cannot fail to underſtand his own. But then it muſt be conſidered, that the far greater Part of Mankind have Need of no other Language but their own, to carry on their ſeveral Arts and Profeſſions; and it were very unhappy for *them*, if they had no other Way to come at the Knowledge of their own Tongue, but by a Study of Ten or Eleven Years in theſe learned Languages.

As we could not but approve of our Author's Endeavours, to convey a Grammatical Knowledge of our Tongue in moſt plain and familiar Rules, rejecting the Terms of the old Grammarians, not out of Contempt of the learned Languages, from which they are derived, but for the more Eaſe and Conveniency of the Learned; ſo we have copied from him what we thought neceſſary to complete a Spelling-book for the Uſe of Schools, by Way of Introduction to his general Deſign, which is a complete Syſtem of

of an *English* Education. That we have not ſtrictly followed this Method in every thing, is not to be imputed to the Vanity of differing from ſo great an Author, but to a Deſire of bringing down theſe Rules to the Capacities of young Beginners, for whoſe Benefit they are principally deſigned. Tho' we are alſo of Opinion, they will not be unworthy the Peruſal of thoſe of riper Years. And eſpecially we would recommend this Book to the Ladies, for whoſe Improvement we have a particular Regard, being well aſſured, that a faithful Application to the Study of theſe Rules, will, in a ſhort Time, abundantly ſupply their Want of a *Latin* Education, and remove the common Fault of falſe Spelling in their Mother-tongue, which will be a conſiderable Addition to their other Perfections.

As we believe a clear Method very much helps the Memory, and improves the Capacities of young Children, ſo we have endeavoured in this little Book, to diſpoſe of every thing in ſuch Order, that not only the *Parts themſelves*, but even every following *Chapter* and *Section* ſhould depend upon that immediately foregoing.

The *Firſt Part* conſiſts only of *Monoſyllables*, as the chief and moſt neceſſary Thing

to be taught after the Letters, becauſe our Language very much abounds with them. And here the Learner is led on by Degrees from the moſt ſimple Sounds or Syllables, to thoſe that are more compounded, till he arrives to the moſt difficult of all; the laſt ſtill depending on all that goes before it in the Method. You have alſo a *Praxis* immediately following each *Kind of Syllable* to which it belongs; and laſt of all, an Exerciſe upon the *Monoſyllables in general.*

When the Scholar has been accurately taught this firſt Part, and it may be gone through it more than once or twice, the Ground-work is then laid, and the firſt and greateſt Difficulty is over. For as our Language moſtly conſiſts of Monoſyllables, ſo theſe are the moſt difficult Syllables to be met with in any long Word whatſoever, becauſe many of the firſt Kind both begin and end with double Conſonants; whereas few of the other have a double Conſonant in any Syllable, and many of them no double Conſonant at all.

Therefore, we ſay, the Learner being ſo far advanced, as to be capable of reading the moſt difficult Syllable that can happen in any Word; the next Thing we thought proper to teach him, is to underſtand what

he

he has been doing. To this End, we have in a *Second Part* laid down plain and eaſy Rules, contained under *two Chapters*. The *firſt* teaches him to underſtand the Powers, Properties and Pronunciations of the *Letters*, both *Vowels* and *Conſonants*, *ſingle* and *double*, following each other in the Order of *four Sections*. The *ſecond Chapter* teaches to *divide* the Syllables of long Words in Writing, and to give them their proper *Quantities* in Reading and Speaking: Theſe in *two Sections*.

The *Third* and laſt Part of the Method leads him from mere Sounds to *Words* and *Sentences*. And this alo is divided into *two Chapters*. The *firſt* teaches the Nature, Uſe and Signification of Words, as they are put to expreſs *Things* themſelves, or the *Qualities* of thoſe Things, with all the *Circumſtances* and *Manners* of their *Being*, *Doing*, *Suffering*, and the like: As likeways, how theſe Words vary their Uſe and Signification, when compounded with ſome additional Beginnings and Endings. The *ſecond* teaches the Manner of their *Connection* or *Conſtruction* in Sentences; with the Uſe of *Stops* and *Pauſes* in Reading, and of *Capital Letters* in Writing.

And, to sum up all, we have added an APPENDIX, containing some Observations upon *Spelling*, extracted mostly from the Rules delivered in the Second Part, as a Hint to the Master, to be further improved by him in the Course of his TEACHING. And to do this can be no great Difficulty to a MASTER, of any tolerable Capacity and Experience.

PART I.

Of Letters and Monosyllables.

CHAP. I. *Of* LETTERS.

SECT. I.

The Letters in Order.

ROMAN.				ITALIAN.			
a	A	n	N	*a*	*A*	*n*	*N*
b	B	o	O	*b*	*B*	*o*	*O*
c	C	p	P	*c*	*C*	*p*	*P*
d	D	q	Q	*d*	*D*	*q*	*Q*
e	E	r	R	*e*	*E*	*r*	*R*
f	F	ſ	S	*f*	*F*	*ſ*	*S*
g	G	t	T	*g*	*G*	*t*	*T*
h	H	u	U	*h*	*H*	*u*	*U*
i	I	v	V	*i*	*I*	*v*	*V*
j	J	w	W	*j*	*J*	*w*	*W*
k	K	x	X	*k*	*K*	*x*	*X*
l	L	y	Y	*l*	*L*	*y*	*Y*
m	M	z	Z	*m*	*M*	*z*	*Z*

SECT.

Sect. II.

The Letters out of Order.

G X M O R B U H D I L A W F
K T Z N V J S Y C P E Q.
d u g p l r a j s h ſ m z o k t w b i
q x c y f e g v n.

Of the Letters.

Sect. III.

Of the Vowels.

Roman ſmall.	Roman big.
a e i o u y	A E I O U Y
Italian ſmall.	*Italian big.*
a e i o u y	*A E I O U Y*

Sect. IV.

Of the Conſonants.

Roman ſmall.	Roman big.
b c d f g h j k l	B C D F G H J
m n p q r ſ s t v	K L M N P Q R
w x y z	S T V W X Y Z
Italian ſmall.	*Italian big.*
b c d f g h j k l	*B C D F G H J K L*
m n p q r ſ s t v	*M N P Q R S T V*
w x y z	*W X Y Z*

Sect. V.

Double Letters.

& ſi ſi ſſi ſſ ſſ ſl ſl ſſi ſſi ſſi, &c.

: . ? ! [ ] ( ) - '

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

Of Monosyllables.

SECT. I.

Of Simple Syllables.

1. ab eb ib ob ub
ac ec ic oc uc
ad ed id od ud
af ef if of uf
ag eg ig og ug
ah eh oh

2. age ege ige oge uge
al el il ol ul
am em im om um
an en in on un
ap ep ip op up

3. ar er ir or ur
as es is os us
at et it ot ut
ave eve ive ove uve

ax ex ix ox ux
az ez iz oz uz

4. ba be bi bo bu by
ca ke ki co cu ky
da de di do du dy
fa / pha fe fi / phi fofu fy / phy
ga gue gui go gu guy
ha he hi ho hu hy
ja ge gi / je ji jo ju gy

5. la le li lo lu ly
ma me mi mo mu my
na ne ni no nu ny
pa pe pi po pu py
qua que qui quo

6. ra re ri ro ru ry
sa se si / ce ci so su sy / cy
ta te ti to tu ty
va ve vi vo vu vy
wa we wi wo
ya ye yi yo yu
xa xe xi xo xu xy
za ze zi zo zu zy

SECT.

Sect. II.

Of Monosyllables, with a Vowel between two Consonants.

1.

Bab	nag	cap	was	beg	6.	pig
dab	quag	gap	bat	leg		rig
nab	rag	hap	cat	peg	Bib	wig
bad	tag	lap	fat	gem	fib	
dad	wag	map	gat	hem	gib	7.
gad		nap	hat	den	lib	Dim
had	3.	pap	mat	fen	nib	him
lad	Bam	rap	pat	hen	quib	mim
mad	dam	sap	rat	ken	rib	pim
pad	ham	tap	sat	men	bid	rim
sad	lam		tat	pen	cid	sim
wad	pam	4.	tax	ten	did	din
	ram	Bar	wax	wen	hid	fin
2.	ban	car		bet	kid	gin
Bag	can	dar	5.	get	lid	hin
cag	fan	far	Bed	jet	tid	inn
dag	man	jar	fed	let	big	kin
fag	pan	mar	led	met	dig	lin
gag	ran	par	red	net	fig	pin
hag	tan	tar	ted	pet	gig	sin
jag	van	war	wed	set	jig	tin
lag	wan	as	egg	wet	lig	dip

hip

hip	wit	tod	mop	rot	ſud	gun
lip			pop	ſot	bug	hun
nip	9.	10.	ſop	tot	dug	nun
rip			top	wot	hug	pun
ſip	Bob	Bog		box	jug	run
tip	cob	cog	11.	cox	lug	ſun
	ſob	dog		dox	mug	tun
	gob	fog	Bor	fox	pug	cup
8.	hob	hog	for	pox	rug	pup
	job	jog	gor		tug	ſup
Bir	lob	log	mor	12.	bum	tup
fir	mob	bon	nor		dum	bur
ſir	nob	conn	bot	Bub	gum	cur
bit	rob	gon	cot	cub	hum	fur
cit	ſob	non	dot	dub	lum	mur
fit	bod	ſon	got	fub	mum	pur
hit	cod	ton	hot	nub	num	ſur
kit	dod	won	jot	rub	rum	but
nit	*God*	yon	lot	ſub	ſum	cut
pit	nod	cop	mot	tub	13.	gut
quit	pod	dop	not	bud	Bun	hut
ſit	rod	hop	pot	cud	dun	nut
tit	ſod	lop	quot	mud	fun	put

Sect. II.

Of Monosyllables, with a Vowel between two Consonants.

1.

Bab	nag	cap	was	beg	6.	pig
dab	quag	gap	bat	leg		rig
nab	rag	hap	cat	peg	Bib	wig
bad	tag	lap	fat	gem	fib	
dad	wag	map	gat	hem	gib	7.
gad		nap	hat	den	lib	Dim
had	3.	pap	mat	fen	nib	him
lad	Bam	rap	pat	hen	quib	mim
mad	dam	ſap	rat	ken	rib	pim
pad	ham	tap	ſat	men	bid	rim
ſad	lam		tat	pen	cid	ſim
wad	pam	4.	tax	ten	did	din
	ram	Bar	wax	wen	hid	fin
2.	ban	car		bet	kid	gin
Bag	can	dar	5.	get	lid	hin
cag	fan	far	Bed	jet	tid	inn
dag	man	jar	fed	let	big	kin
ſag	pan	mar	led	met	dig	lin
gag	ran	par	red	net	fig	pin
hag	tan	tar	ted	pet	gig	ſin
jag	van	war	wed	ſet	jig	tin
lag	wan	as	egg	wet	lig	dip

hip

hip	wit	tod	mop	rot	ſud	gun
lip			pop	ſot	bug	hun
nip	9.	10.	ſop	tot	dug	nun
rip			top	wot	hug	pun
ſip	Bob	Bog		box	jug	run
tip	cob	cog	11.	cox	lug	ſun
	ſob	dog		dox	mug	tun
	gob	fog	Bor	fox	pug	cup
8.	hob	hog	for	pox	rug	pup
	job	jog	gor		tug	ſup
Bir	lob	log	mor	12.	bum	tup
fir	mob	bon	nor		dum	bur
ſir	nob	conn	bot	Bub	gum	cur
bit	rob	gon	cot	cub	hum	fur
cit	ſob	non	dot	dub	lum	mur
fit	bod	ſon	got	fub	mum	pur
hit	cod	ton	hot	nub	num	ſur
kit	dod	won	jot	rub	rum	but
nit	*God*	yon	lot	ſub	ſum	cut
pit	nod	cop	mot	tub	13.	gut
quit	pod	dop	not	bud	Bun	hut
ſit	rod	hop	pot	cud	dun	nut
tit	ſod	lop	quot	mud	fun	put

Sect. III.

Of Monosyllables having a Vowel between two Consonants, with final or silent (e), *generally lengthening the Sound of the foregoing Vowel, and softening* c *and* g.

1.

Babe	rage	hale	wane	rare	gave
ace	sage	male		sare	have
dace	wage	pale	4.	tare	lave
face	ake	sale	Ape	ware	nave
lace	bake	tale	cape	base	pave
mace	cake	came	gape	case	rave
pace	fake	dame	jape		save
race	jake	fame	lape	5.	wave
bade	lake	game	nape	Bate	baze
dade	make	lame	pape	cate	gaze
fade	quake	name	rape	date	maze
jade	rake	same	tape	fate	raze
lade	sake	tame	are	gate	
made	take	bane	bare	hate	6.
wade	wake	cane	care	late	Ice
		dane	dare	mate	dice
2.	3.	fane	fare	pate	lice
Age	Ale	lane	gare	rate	mice
cage	bale	mane	hare	sate	nice
gage	dale	pane	mare	tate	rice
page	gale	tane	pare	cave	vice

bide

bide	mine	mite	rome	ſore	luce
guide	nine	quite	ſome	tore	jude
hide	pine	rite	tome	wore	nude
ride	ſine	dive	bone	doſe	rude
ſide	vine	five	cone	doze	duke
tide	wine	hive	done	hoſe	luke
wide	pipe	live	gone	loſe	nuke
fife	ripe	rive	hone	noſe	puke
life	ſipe	wives	mone	poſe	12.
rife	tipe		none	poze	gule
wife	wipe	9.	one	roſe	mule
dike	8.	Bode	tone	bote	rule
like	Ire	code	zone	cote	yule
pike	dire	lode	10.	dote	fume
7.	fire	mode	Cope	mote	june
Bile	hire	node	hope	note	tune
file	lire	rode	lope	rote	ure
guile	mire	bole	mope	vote	cure
mile	quire	cole	pope	wot	lure
nile	ſire	dole	rope	cove	mure
pile	tire	fole	ſope	dove	pure
tile	wire	gole	tope	hove	ſure
wile	ciſe	hole	bore	love	fuſe
lime	guiſe	mole	core	move	muſe
rime	riſe	pole	fore	jove	cute
time	wiſe	ſole	gore	rove	lute
dine	bite	come	lore	11.	mute
fine	cite	home	more	Cube	pute
kine	dite	fome	nore	tube	ſute
line	kite	lome	pore	duce	

A Praxis

On the fore-go-ing Sec-ti-ons.

1. MY Son get *Wiſ-dom*, and for-ſake her not for Sil-ver, or at any Rate.

2. En-vy not an ill Man, for he is an A-bo-mi-na-ti-on to *God*.

3. Can a Man take Fire in his Bo-ſom and be ſafe; ſo let no Man ſin in Se-cu-ri-ty, for *God* will make him ſuf-fer for it in Time or E-ter-ni-ty.

4. All Men have not like Ca-pa-ci-ty to make a For-tune, but e-ve-ry one can ſave Sums he ma-ny a Time lets go un-ne-ceſ-ſar-ly, and to no Man-ner of Pur-poſe.

5. Oft-times a Man of dull Tem-per and com-mon E-du-ca-ti-on will ar-rive at a Com-pe-ten-cy, by a re-gu-lar Diſ-po-ſi-ti-on of his Buſ-i-neſs, be-fore Men of bet-ter Ge-ni-us, and more live-ly I-ma-gi-na-ti-ons.

6. A mer-ry Com-pa-ni-on is like a fine Me-di-cine.

7. It is a ſure To-ken of an ill Man to be gi-ven to De-ſa-ma-ti-on.

8. Bet-ter to live a-lone up-on a Hill, than in a fine Ha-bi-ta-ti-on be-ſide a Man of an un-hap-py Tem-per.

9. To

9. To be ſa-ty-ri-cal in Con-ver-ſa-ti-on is not to be par-don-ed, for it of-ten puts a Man up-on a Ne-ceſ-ſi-ty to do what his In-fir-mi-ty or Mo-deſ-ty will not ſuf-fer him to do in Com-pa-ny of more than one Man at a Time.

10. It is be-low hu-man Na-ture to be mer-ry, if a-ny one in Com-pa-ny be in Diſ-or-der or Con-fu-ſi-on.

11. To ral-ly well, it is ne-ceſ-ſa-ry not to miſ-take ill Na-ture for Wit; re-al Wit con-ſi-li-ates a Man's Love at the ſame Time it ex-po-ſes his Fol-ly.

12. Did we take the ſame Care to get rid of our Paſ-ſi-ons as to hide them, we might find a Cure of them.

SECT. IV.

Of initial double Conſonants.

bl	bla	ble	bli	blo	blu	bly
br	bra	bre	bri	bro	bru	bry
ch	cha	che	chi	cho	chu	chy
cl	cla	cle	cli	clo	clu	cly
cr	cra	cre	cri	cro	cru	cry
dr	dra	dre	dri	dro	dru	dry
dw	dwa	dwe	dwi			
fl	fla	fle	fli	flo	flu	fly
fr	fra	fre	fri	fro	fru	fry

gl	gla	gle	gli	glo	glu	gly
gn	gna	gne	gni	gno	gnu	gny
gr	gra	gre	gri	gro	gru	gry
kn	kna	kne	kni	kno	knu	kny
pl	pla	ple	pli	plo	plu	ply
ph	pha	phe	phi	pho	phu	phy
phr	phra	phre	phri	phro	phru	phry
ſcr	ſcra	ſcre	ſcri	ſcro	ſcru	ſcry
ſph	ſpha	ſphe	ſphi	ſpho	ſphu	ſphy
ſp	ſpla	ſple	ſpli	ſplo	ſplu	ſply
pr	pra	pre	pri	pro	pru	pry
sk	ska	ske	ski	sko	sku	sky
ſc	ſca			ſco	ſcu	
ſh	ſha	ſhe	ſhi	ſho	ſhu	ſhy
ſl	ſla	ſle	ſli	ſlo	ſlu	ſly
ſm	ſma	ſme	ſmi	ſmo	ſmu	ſmy
ſn	ſna	ſne	ſni	ſno	ſnu	ſny
ſp	ſpa	ſpe	ſpi	ſpo	ſpu	ſpy
ſq	ſqua	ſque	ſqui	ſquo		
ſt	ſta	ſte	ſti	ſto	ſtu	ſty
ſw	ſwa	ſwe	ſwi	ſwo		ſwy
tr	tra	tre	tri	tro	tru	try
tw	twa	twe	twi	two		
wh	wha	whe	whi	who		why
wr	wra	wre	wri	wro	wru	wry
ſpr	ſpra	ſpre	ſpri	ſpro	ſpru	ſpry
ſtr	ſtra	ſtre	ſtri	ſtro	ſtru	ſtry
th	tha	the	thi	tho	thu	thy
thr	thra	thre	thri	thro	thru	thry
th	thwa	thwe	thwi			

SECT.

SECT. V.

Of Monoſyllables having a Vowel between an initial double Conſonant, and a ſingle Conſonant.

1.	drub	flid	prig	ſwam	clan
Blab	grub	ſtrid	ſprig	brim	glan
crab	ſcrub	clod	trig	ſtim	plan
drab	ſhrub	plod	whig	grim	ſcan
knab	ſnub	ſhod	clog	prim	ſpan
ſcab	ſtub	trod	flog	skim	ſwan
ſhab	ſtud	ſpud	frog	slim	than
ſlab		ſtud	prog	trim	then
ſquab	2.	crud	drug	whim	when
ſtab	brad		plug	from	wren
crib	chad	3.	ſlug	who	chin
glib	clad	brag	ſmug	whom	grin
ſnib	glad	crag	ſnug		ſhin
ſquib	plad	drag	trug	5.	skin
blob	ſhad	flag	ſhrug	crum	ſpin
knob	bled	knag		drum	thin
ſcob	bred	ſhag	4.	frum	twin
ſlob	fled	ſnag	cram	plum	whin
throb	ſhed	quag	dram	ſcum	ſhun
blub	ſped	ſtag	ſlam	ſtum	ſpun
chub	ſhred	ſcrag	ſham	thrum	ſtun
club	chid	grig	ſlam	bran	

6. chap

	clip	crop	this		ſhot
6.	drip	drop	thus	8.	ſnot
chap	flip	knop	brat	chit	ſpot
clap	ſhip	prop	chat	knit	trot
drap	skip	ſhop	flat	flit	glut
flap	ſlip	ſtop	plat	ſpit	ſcut
knap	ſnip	ſtrop	ſpat	writ	ſhut
ſlap	trip	ſcar	ſprat	ſplit	ſlut
ſnap	whip	ſpar	ſquat	ſprit	ſmut
trap	ſcrip	ſtar	that	blot	ſtrut
wrap	ſtrip	ſtir	what	grot	flax
ſcrap		blur	fret	knot	flux
ſtrap	7.	flur	tret	plot	
chip	chop	ſpur	whet	ſcot	

SECT. VI.

Of Monoſyllables having a Vowel between an initial double Conſonant, and a ſingle Conſonant; with final or ſilent (e) *generally lengthening the Sound of the foregoing Vowel, and ſoftening* c *and* g.

Glebe	globe	place	ſpice	ſpruce	grade
grebe	robe	ſpace	trice		ſhade
bribe	brace	trace	thrice	2.	ſpade
ſcribe	chace	price	fluce	blade	trade
tribe	grace	ſlice	truce	glade	bride

chide

chide	cloke	ſlime	grope	ſtore	trite
glide	croke	crane	ſcope	ſwore	white
pride	ſmoke	plane	ſlope	whore	write
ſlide	ſpoke	ſtane	ſtope	blaze	blote
ſtride	ſtroke	ſcene	trope	braze	flote
chode	ſcale	brine	blare	glaze	wrote
trode	ſtale	ſhine	chare	chaſe	brute
crude	whale	ſhrine	flare	phraſe	flute
prude	ſmile	ſpine	glare	theſe	brave
knife	ſtile	ſwine	ſcare	prize	clave
ſtrife	while	thine	ſhare	choſe	crave
ſtage	ſhole	twine	ſnare	cloſe	grave
ſwage	ſtole	drone	ſpare	proſe	knave
blake	whole	prone	ſquare	thoſe	ſhave
brake	ſcrole	ſtone	ſtare	chuſe	ſlave
crake	ſtrole	throne	ſware	cruſe	ſtrave
drake	blame	crape	ſphere	grate	ſtave
ſhake	flame	grape	there	plate	thrave
ſnake	frame	ſcape	where	prate	drive
ſtake	ſhame	ſhape	quire	ſcate	thrive
ſpake	ſcheme	trape	ſhire	ſlate	clove
trake	theme	ſcrape	ſpire	ſtate	drove
ſpike	chime	gripe	glore	blite	glove
ſtrike	crime	ſnipe	ſcore	ſmite	grove
broke	clime	ſtripe	ſhore	ſpite	prove
choke	rhime	tripe	ſnore	ſprite	ſtrove

SECT. VII.

Of final double Consonants.

Ch } tch }	atch	etch	ich itch	och otch	uch utch
ck	ack	eck	ick	ock	uck
ct	act	ect	ict	oct	uct
aff	aff	eff	iff	off	uff
ft	aft	eft	ift	oft	uft
ch	alch	elch	ilch	olch	- -
ld	ald	eld	ild	old	uld
lf	alf	elf	ilf	olf	ulf
lk	alk	elk	ilk	olk	ulk
lm	alm	elm	ilm	olm	ulm
ln	aln	eln	iln	oln	uln
lp	alp	elp	ilp	olp	ulp
lt	alt	elt	ilt	olt	ult
mb	amb	emb	imb	omb	umb
mn	amn	emn	imn	- -	- -
mp	amp	emp	imp	omp	ump
nch	anch	ench	inch	onch	unch
nd	and	end	ind	ond	und
ng	ang	- -	ing	ong	ung
dge	adge	edge	idge	odge	udge
rge	arge	erge	irge	orge	urge
nk	ank	- -	ink	onk	unk
nt	ant	ent	int	ont	unt
pt	apt	ept	ipt	opt	upt

rb	arb	erb	- -	orb	urb
rd	ard	erd	ird	ord	urd
rch	arch	erch	irch	orch	urch
rf	arf	erf	irf	orf	urf
rk	ark	erk	irk	ork	urk
rl	arl	erl	irl	orl	url
rm	arm	erm	irm	orm	urm
rn	arn	ern	irn	orn	urn
rp	arp	erp	irp	orp	- -
rt	art	ert	irt	ort	urt
rſt	arſt	- -	irſt	orſt	urſt
rth	arth	erth	irth	orth	- -
ſh	aſh	eſh	iſh	oſh	uſh
sk	ask	esk	isk	- -	- -
ſp	aſp	eſp	iſp	- -	uſp
ſſ	aſſ	eſſ	iſſ	oſſ	uſſ
ſt	aſt	eſt	iſt	oſt	uſt
th	ath	eth	ith	oth	uth
nce	ance	[enſe / ence]	ince	once	unce
rce	arce	erce	irce	orce	urce
rſe	arſe	erſe	irſe	orſe	urſe
tre	atre	- -	itre	otre	- -
lve	alve	elve	ilve	olve	ulve
rve	arve	erve	irve	orve	urve
ble	able	eble	ible	oble	uble

Sect. VIII.

Of Monosyllables having a Vowel between a single Consonant, and a final double Consonant.

Rich	potch	rick	ſect	ſoft	bald
loch	dutch	ſick	waff	toſt	geld
much	hutch	tick	quaff	cuft	held
ſuch	back	cock	off	luft	gild
batch	cack	dock	goff	puft	mild
catch	hack	hock	buff	tuft	wild
hatch	jack	lock	cuff	high	bold
latch	lack	mock	huff	nigh	cold
match	pack	nock	muff	ſigh	gold
patch	quack	pock	puff	dight	hold
watch	rack	rock	ruff	fight	mold
fetch	ſack	ſock	aft	light	old
ketch	tack	buck	haft	might	ſold
vetch	beck	duck	raft	night	told
bitch	deck	kuck	waft	right	calf
ditch	heck	luck	left	ſight	half
fitch	neck	muck	weft	tight	ralf
hitch	peck	ruck	gift	wight	elf
itch	dick	ſuck	lift	ſign	pelf
pitch	kick	tuck	ſift	belch	ſelf
witch	lick	fact	oft	welch	wolf
botch	nick	pact	coft	filch	gulf
notch	pick	mulct	loft	pilch	balk

calk

calk	ſell	gull	melt	ramp	finch
talk	tell	hull	pelt	wamp	linch
walk	well	lull	welt	hemp	pinch
folk	yell	mull	gilt	kemp	winch
yolk	bill	null	hilt	gimp	bunch
bilk	dill	pull	jilt	pimp	hunch
milk	fill	Alm	milt	pomp	lunch
ſilk	gill	balm	quilt	romp	punch
bulk	hill	calm	tilt	bump	and
hulk	ill	palm	wilt	dump	band
all	jill	qualm	colt	hump	hand
ball	mill	elm	dolt	jump	land
call	quill	helm	holt	himp	rand
fall	rill	felm	jolt	mump	ſand
gall	till	holm	molt	pump	wand
hall	will	culm	Jamb	rump	end
mall	boll	kiln	lamb	prompt	bend
pall	coll	alp	limb	compt	fend
tall	doll	help	bomb	nymph	lend
wall	goll	yelp	comb	gulph	mend
Ell	loll	filp	tomb	Ganch	rend
bell	moll	holp	womb	hanch	ſend
cell	poll	gulp	dumb	lanch	tend
fell	roll	pulp	damn	manch	wend
hell	toll	halt	limn	panch	bind
mell	bull	malt	hymn	bench	find
nell	cull	ſalt	camp	lench	hind
pell	dull	belt	damp	wench	kind
quell	full	felt	lamp	inch	mind

rind	lung	gorge	ſent	hopt	word
wind	rung	urge	hent	lopt	curd
bond	ſung	purge	lent	popt	furd
fond	range	Bank	pent	mopt	ſurd
pond	mange	hank	rent	ſopt	turd
fund	hinge	lank	ſent	cupt	Arch
mund	ſinge	rank	tent	ſupt	larch
Bang	tinge	ſank	went	barb	march
fang	badge	tank	dint	garb	parch
gang	cadge	ink	hint	herb	porch
hang	fadge	bink	lint	verb	birch
pang	gadge	link	mint	forb	perch
rang	edge	mink	pint	ſorb	torch
ſang	hedge	pink	tint	curb	lurch
tang	ſedge	ſink	font	bard	ark
ding	wedge	wink	pont	card	bark
King	fidge	monk	wont	hard	cark
ling	midge	funk	bunt	lard	dark
ring	ridge	munk	hunt	nard	hark
ſing	dodge	punk	lunt	ward	lark
wing	lodge	ſunk	runt	yard	mark
ting	budge	ant	Apt	herd	park
dong	judge	cant	capt	bird	ſark
long	barge	jant	gapt	gird	jerk
ſong	large	pant	lapt	bord	merk
tong	targe	rant	rapt	cord	querk
bung	ſerge	want	kept	ford	irk
dung	verge	bent	wept	hord	firk
hung	forge	dent	copt	lord	kirk
					mirk

mirk	dern	mart	taſh	gaſp	Caſt
quirk	fern	part	waſh	haſp	faſt
cork	hern	quart	harſh	raſp	haſt
fork	yern	tart	diſh	waſp	haſte
pork	born	wart	fiſh	liſp	laſt
work	corn	pert	piſh	aſs	maſt
lurk	dorn	wert	wiſh	baſs	paſt
turk	horn	dirt	buſh	laſs	paſte
Carl	lorn	firt	guſh	maſs	taſte
marl	morn	girt	huſh	paſs	vaſt
perl	torn	fort	puſh	taſs	veſt
girl	worn	mort	ruſh	beſs	beſt
nirl	urn	port	tuſh	ceſs	gueſt
curl	burn	ſort	aſk	gueſs	jeſt
furl	turn	tort	baſk	leſs	leſt
hurl	carp	wort	caſk	meſs	meſh
purl	harp	burt	laſk	hiſs	neſt
arm	warp	hurt	maſk	kiſs	peſt
barm	Firſt	aſh	taſk	miſs	queſt
farm	worſt	caſh	deſk	piſs	reſt
harm	burſt	daſh	diſk	boſs	teſt
warm	curſt	gaſh	fiſk	foſs	weſt
term	durſt	haſh	riſk	loſs	yeſt
firm	nurſt	laſh	buſk	moſs	hiſt
form	art	maſh	duſk	ſoſs	liſt
worm	cart	naſh	huſk	toſs	miſt
barn	dart	paſh	muſk	buſs	piſt
darn	fart	raſh	toſk	cuſs	wiſt
warn	hart	ſaſh	aſp	puſs	coſt

hoſt	math	tenth	quince	Able	angle
loſt	path	birth	ſince	bable	rangle
moſt	rath	firth	once	dable	ſingle
poſt	lith	girth	dunce	fable	tingle
roſt	pith	mirth	dulſe	ſable	bogle
toſt	ſith	forth	pulſe	table	cogle
ghoſt	ſithe	north	elſe	bible	aple
doſt	tithe	worth	arſe	nimble	daple
buſt	with	Dance	perſe	quible	temple
duſt	both	hance	herſe	ribble	purple
fuſt	doth	lance	verſe	coble	battle
guſt	loth	pance	horſe	goble	cattle
juſt	moth	fence	worſe	hoble	little
luſt	quoth	hence	curſe	noble	title
muſt	ruth	pence	nurſe	adle	myrtle
ruſt	filth	ſence	purſe	ſadle	dazle
Bath	depth	ſenſe	carve	idle	hazle
bathe	fifth	tenſe	nerve	fidle	puzle
hath	length	tence	ſerve	kindle	wazle
lath	ninth	mince	curve	middle	

SECT. IX.

Of Monoſyllables having double Conſonants both at Beginning and Ending.

Which	ſcatch	thatch	ſtitch	ſwitch	clutch
cratch	ſcratch	ſtretch	quitch	twitch	crutch
quatch	ſnatch	wretch	ſtitch	ſcrotch	ſmutch

black

black	clock	theft	ſhell	ſpelt	ſſinch
brack	ſlock	drift	ſmell	ſplit	clunch
clack	frock	ſhift	ſnell	champ	brand
crack	knock	thrift	ſpell	clamp	grand
frack	ſhock	ſwift	ſwell	cramp	ſtand
knack	ſmock	ſcoft	brill	ſtamp	ſtrand
ſlack	ſtock	ſhuft	chill	tramp	blend
ſmack	chuck	thigh	drill	crimp	ſpend
ſnack	cluck	bright	ſhrill	ſhrimp	trend
ſtack	pluck	flight	skill	crump	blind
track	ſtuck	fright	ſpill	frump	grind
tract	ſtruck	plight	ſtill	plump	ſtund
thack	truck	ſlight	ſwill	ſtump	clang
thwack	draff	ſpright	trill	thump	ſlang
wrack	graff	wright	thrill	tramp	ſprang
check	ſtaff	ſcald	droll	plumb	twang
ſpeck	ſtiff	child	ſcroll	rhumb	bring
brick	twiff	ſcold	troll	thumb	fling
chick	whiff	ſhelf	ſcull	branch	ſling
click	ſcoff	chalk	trull	ſtanch	ſpring
prick	bluff	ſculk	pſalm	ſcranch	ſting
quick	ſhuff	ſtalk	whelm	blench	ſtring
ſpick	ſnuff	ſcral	ſwoln	drench	thing
ſtick	ſcruff	ſhall	ſcalp	french	wring
thick	ſtuff	ſmall	whelp	quench	ſwing
trick	craft	ſtall	ſculp	ſtench	prong
block	graft	thrall	ſhalt	trench	ſtrong
brock	ſhaft	dwell	ſmalt	wrench	thong
chock	cleft	knell	ſmelt	clinch	throng
					wrong

wrong	twink	ſtopt	ſnurl	ſpurt	criſp
clung	drunk	ſwopt	charm	ſturt	braſs
flung	ſpunk	ſward	ſwarm	claſh	claſs
ſlung	ſtunk	ſhred	ſperm	craſh	bleſs
ſpung	ſhrunk	third	ſtorm	flaſh	cheſs
ſprung	trunk	chord	ſtern	fraſh	dreſs
ſtung	chant	ſword	ſcorn	gnaſh	preſs
ſtrung	grant	ſlurd	ſhorn	plaſh	ſtreſs
wrung	plant	ſpurd	ſworn	quaſh	treſs
brank	ſcant	ſtarch	thorn	ſlaſh	croſs
crank	ſlant	ſcorch	churn	ſhaſh	droſs
drank	ſhent	church	ſpurn	ſcraſh	gloſs
flank	ſpent	dwarf	ſcarp	ſquaſh	truſs
frank	ſplent	ſcarf	ſharp	ſwaſh	blaſt
plank	trent	wharf	quarp	traſh	braſt
ſhank	front	ſcurf	chirp	fleſh	chaſt
ſtank	blunt	clark	thorp	freſh	ghaſt
thank	burnt	ſhark	chart	bluſh	bleſt
blink	grunt	ſpark	ſmart	bruſh	breſt
brink	ſtunt	ſtark	ſtart	cruſh	cheſt
chink	ſprunt	clerk	thwart	fruſh	creſt
clink	clapt	ſmerk	ſtirt	pluſh	preſt
drink	ſnapt	ſhirk	ſhirt	ſnuſh	wreſt
ſhink	wrapt	ſtirk	skirt	thruſh	*Chriſt*
ſhrink	ſlept	ſtork	ſquirt	flask	twiſt
skink	ſtept	ſhurk	ſnort	friſk	wriſt
ſlink	cropt	ſnarl	ſhort	whiſk	croſt
ſtink	dropt	twirl	ſport	claſp	froſt
think	ſlopt	churl	ſlurt	graſp	cruſt

truſt

truſt broth writhe whence change ſponge
thruſt cloth chance prince ſtrange charge
ſwath froth glance ſconce cringe phrale
ſwathe ſloth prance drudge ſtinge ſtarve
wrath ſmoth trance grudge ſwinge ſwerve
firth troth ſpence ſnudge twinge
ſmith truth ſpenſe trudge plunge

A PRAXIS

On the double Conſonants.

1. IT is ſtrange and i-dle that the World ſhould be ſo full of curſ-ing the Fick-le-neſs of For-tune, when Men for the moſt Part bring upon them-ſelves the Af-flic-ti-ons they fall into, by in-dulg-ing a falſe Hope of ſome phan-taſ-ti-cal Ad-van-tage, to which they have no Title or Pre-tence, in ſo much it might puz-zle one to tell whe-ther ſuch Folks de-ſerve our Pi-ty or Con-tempt.

2. He who ex-pects any thing but what na-tu-ral-ly flows, firſt from his own Pro-per-ty, or elſe from the Fruit of his Thrift and Fru-ga-li-ty in the Courſe of his Trade and Com-merce, or thinks to poſ-ſeſs more than two Thirds, even of that Wealth he ac-quires by his In-du-ſtry, is in Search of what

what will diſ-turb him with con-ſtant Care, Per-plex-i-ty and Re-morſe in the Con-clu-ſi-on.

3. A great Part of what we call good or ill For-tune oft ſprings out of the right or wrong Pro-jects or Schemes of Life; for as a Se-ri-es of Proſ-pe-ri-ty and Suc-ceſs, ſup-po-ſes a pru-dent Ma-nage-ment in the Per-ſon whom it be-fals; ſo one that complains of his be-ing un-for-tu-nate, is ſhrewd-ly to be ſu-ſpect-ed for a weak Man in Buſi-neſs.

4. Man in-deed, con-ſi-der-ed in himſelf, is a ve-ry help-leſs and wretch-ed Being; he is per-plex-ed with cark-ing Cares for his pre-ſent Sub-ſiſ-tence, and with fright-ful Pro-ſpects of fu-ture Con-tin-gencies; he is aſ-ſault-ed by o-pen E-ne-mies, be-tray'd by falſe Friends, op-preſ-ſed with Wrongs, be-ſet on all Sides with Dan-gers, and be-comes un-hap-py by in-nu-mer-able Ac-ci-dents, where-of he can have no poſſi-ble Fore-ſight, or, if he had, he wants Wiſ-dom to pre-vent them. But let this be his Sup-port, that a-midſt the Ca-la-mities of Life, he is un-der the watch-ful Provi-dence of one who has in his Hands the Ma-nage-ment of every thing that can hurt

or

or of-fend him, and wil-ling-ly gives his Help to thoſe that ask it of him.

5. The na-tu-ral Hom-age, which ſuch Wretches as we can give to ſo in-fi-nite-ly wiſe and kind a Be-ing, is a firm Re-li-ance on him for the Bleſ-ſings and Con-ve-ni-en-cies of Life, and an ha-bi-tu-al Truſt in him for De-li-ve-rance from all Dan-gers and Dif-fi-cul-ties that con-ſtant-ly be-fal us. The Man who lives in this ſim-ple Diſ-po-ſi-ti-on of Mind, has not that dark and me-lan-cho-ly Sight of hu-man Nature, as he who con-ſi-ders him-ſelf abſtract-ed-ly from this Re-la-ti-on to the Supreme Be-ing. While he re-flects up-on his Im-per-fec-ti-ons, he com-forts him-ſelf with the Con-tem-pla-ti-on of the Di-vine At-tri-butes that are all ex-ert-ed for his Wel-fare; he is not ſen-ſi-ble of his Want of Strength, when he knows his Help-er is Al-migh-ty.

SECT.

SECT. X.

Of double Vowels.

ai ay au aw ee ei oi oy oo ou ow
ea eo eu ew ie oa oe ue ui

ai				
	tail	grain	ſtair	ſay
Aid	vail	plain	chaiſe	way
ail	wail	ſlain	raiſe	bray
aim	brail	ſtain	praiſe	clay
air	ſtail	ſwain	bait	dray
laid	ſnail	train	wait	ſlay
maid	trail	twain	ſtrait	fray
paid	Claim	ſprain	plait	gray
laid	maim	ſtrain	fraught	play
fraid	bain	faint	ſtraight	pray
plaid	cain	paint	faith	ſlay
ſtaid	daign	ſaint	ſaith	ſtay
bail	fain	taint	ay	ſplay
fail	gain	plaint	Bay	ſway
hail	lain	quaint	day	ſtray
jail	main	Fair	gay	tray
mail	pain	hair	hay	au
nail	rain	lair	lay	Baud
pail	vain	pair	may	daub
quail	brain	wair	nay	laud
rail	chain	chair	pay	fraud
ſail	drain	ſnair	ray	laugh
				waugh

waugh	draw	thee	ſcreek	creep
caught	flaw	three	ſqueek	ſheep
naught	gnaw	tree	feel	ſleep
taught	ſhaw	deed	keel	ſteep
draught	ſpaw	feed	neel	ſweep
fraught	ſtraw	heed	peel	beer
fault	thaw	meed	reel	deer
vault	dawb	need	weel	geer
aunt	bawd	ſeed	kneel	jeer
daunt	awl	weed	ſteel	leer
haunt	bawl	bleed	ſqueel	meer
taunt	cawl	breed	wheel	peer
vaunt	crawl	creed	deem	ſeer
flaunt	ſprawl	freed	ſeem	cheer
flaunt	ſquawl	greed	teem	fleer
cauſe	dawn	ſpeed	ſqueem	ſmeer
ſauce	prawn	ſteed	been	ſneer
pauſe	ſpawn	threed	keen	ſteer
aw	yawn	tweed	ſeen	beet
Daw	ee	beef	queen	feet
jaw	Bee	reef	green	leet
law	fee	leek	ſkeen	meet
maw	lee	meek	ſkreen	greet
paw	ſee	ſeek	ſpleen	fleet
raw	ſhee	week	ween	ſheet
ſaw	free	cheek	deep	ſpeet
taw	glee	creek	keep	ſtreet
chaw	knee	gleek	peep	ſweet
claw	gree	ſleek	weep	teeth

ſeeth

ſeeth	key	poize	book	hoop
fleece	grey	choice	cook	loop
weece	whey	oy	hook	ſoop
cheeſe	they	Boy	look	droop
geeſe	oi	coy	nook	ſcoop
keeſe	Void	foy	rook	ſloop
reeve	coif	joy	took	ſtoop
fleeve	oil	toy	brook	troop
breeze	boil	troy	crook	boor
freeze	coil	oyl	ſhook	door
ſneeze	ſoil	joyn	cool	moor
ſqueeze	moil	loyn	fool	poor
wheeze	ſoil	joynt	pool	floor
ei	toil	oo	tool	gooſe
Yeild	ſpoil	Shoo	wool	looſe
deign	broil	woo	ſchool	nooſe
feign	coin	good	ſtool	nooze
reign	loin	hood	doom	chooſe
vein	groin	wood	loom	boot
feint	coit	blood	room	coot
queint	doit	flood	bloom	foot
heir	joint	ſtood	broom	hoot
their	point	food	gloom	moot
eight	foiſt	mood	groom	root
height	moiſt	rood	boon	ſoot
fleight	joice	brood	moon	ſhoot
weight	voice	hoof	ſoon	tooth
neigh	hoiſe	roof	ſpoon	toothe
weigh	noiſe	proof	coop	ſoothe
				ſmooth

ſmooth	would	mourn	rouze	bowl
our	cloud	out	towze	fowl
Couch	ſhould	bout	bouge	howl
pouch	boult	doubt	gouge	crowd
touch	joult	gout	ſcourge	ſhrowd
vouch	moult	pout	ow	ſcrowl
ſlouch	noun	clout	Bow	own
crouch	bound	flout	cow	down
loud	found	ſcout	how	gown
proud	hound	ſhout	low	ſown
gourd	pound	ſnout	mow	blown
ſhroud	round	ſpout	now	flown
bough	ſound	ſprout	row	frown
hough	wound	ſtout	ſow	grown
plough	ground	trout	blow	known
ſlough	count	mouth	brow	brown
though	fount	ſouth	crow	clown
through	mount	ſlouth	flow	crown
ought	our	youth	glow	town
bought	four	ounce	grow	lowr
nought	hour	bounce	know	towr
ſought	lour	pounce	plow	flowr
drought	pour	flounce	ſhow	ſcowr
thought	ſour	houſe	ſcrow	dowce
wrought	tour	louſe	ſlow	ſowce
foul	your	mouſe	ſtow	ea
ſoul	flour	chouſe	throw	Pea
could	ſcour	brouſe	vow	ſea
mould	bourn	ſpouſe	owl	tea

yea

yea	creak	team	wear	treat
flea	ſneak	cream	year	threat
plea	ſteak	dream	clear	wheat
each	ſpeak	fleam	ſmear	eaſt
beach	ſqueak	gleam	ſnear	beaſt
reach	beal	ſcream	ſpear	feaſt
teach	deal	ſteam	ſwear	leaſt
bleach	heal	ſtream	Earl	breaſt
breach	meal	bean	pearl	heart
preach	peal	dean	earn	heave
dead	ſeal	lean	learn	leave
head	ſteal	mean	yearn	cleave
lead	veal	wean	eaſe	weave
read	weal	clean	ceaſe	eo
bread	zeal	glean	leaſe	People
dread	wheal	quean	greaſe	eu
ſtread	ſweal	heap	pleaſe	Feud
thread	death	leap	teaze	leud
ſpread	breath	reap	cleanſe	rheum
tread	breathe	cheap	beat	ew
knead	earth	bear	feat	Dew
plead	hearth	dear	heat	few
deaf	health	fear	meat	gew
leaf	ſtealth	gear	neat	hew
ſheaf	ſheath	hear	ſeat	jew
beak	ſheathe	near	bleat	mew
leak	wealth	pear	cheat	new
weak	beam	rear	great	pew
bleak	ſeam	tear	ſweat	blew

brew

brew	chief	roach	hoar	toe
clew	thief	broach	roar	ſloe
ſhew	ſiege	load	ſoar	ue
crew	ſiege	road	hoarſe	Hue
drew	piece	broad	boaſt	rue
flew	fierce	troad	coaſt	ſue
grew	pierce	loaf	roaſt	brue
knew	tierce	ſoak	toaſt	crue
ſlew	prieſt	croak	boat	true
ſpew	field	coal	coat	gueſs
ſhrew	ſhield	foal	goat	gueſt
yew	yield	goal	moat	ui
lewd	ſieve	ſhoal	float	Juice
hewn	grieve	foam	groat	ſuit
ie	dieu	loam	throat	cruiſe
Lie	adieu	roam	oath	bruiſe
tie	view	loan	loaves	fruit
vie	oa	moan	oe	build
fiend	Coach	groan	Doe	&c.
friend	loach	oar	foe	
brief	poach	boar	roe	

PRAXIS

On the double Vowels.

1. PEace is the great-eſt Bleſ-ſing Men can wiſh for in this Life: And there-for the firſt good News the World re-ceiv-ed, were thoſe the An-gels brought in the Be-gin-ning of our Day, when they ſang in

the Air, *Glo-ry on high, Peace on Earth, and to Men good Will.* And the on-ly Man-ner of Sa-lu-ta-ti-on taught by the beſt Ma-ſter in Hea-ven or up-on Earth, to his Friends, was, at the en-tring any Houſe, they ſhould ſay, *Peace be in this Houſe.* And at o-ther Times he ſaid to them, *My Peace I give to you, my Peace I leave to you; Peace be among you.* A Jew-el and Le-ga-cy wor-thy of ſuch a Do-nor: A Jew-el ſo pre-ci-ous that with-out it there can be no Hap-pi-neſs ei-ther on Earth or in Hea-ven.

2. What is our Life but a Cir-cle of lit-tle tri-vi-al Ac-ti-ons; we ly down and riſe a-gain, dreſs and un-dreſs, feed and wax hun-gry, work and play, and are wea-ry, and then we ly down a-gain, and the Cir-cle re-turns. Few Peo-ple but em-ploy the Day in pur-ſuit of Baw-bles, and when the Night is come, they throw them-ſelves in-to the Bed of Fol-ly, where they are haunt-ed with Dreams, vain Thoughts, and wild I-ma-gi-na-ti-ons; their Rea-ſon lies a-ſleep by them, and they are for the Time as ar-rant Brutes, as thoſe that ſleep in the Stalls, or in the Fields. Ought not our Views and Hopes to be great-er than theſe? Let us, by a Life of Virtue, put in for a-no-ther World; it is at leaſt a fair Chance, and there is no-

thing

thing in this worth our Thoughts; if we are diſ-ap-point-ed, our Caſe is as good as that of our Neigh-bours, and if we ſucceed in our Hopes we are e-ter-nal-ly hap-py.

3. Where is there to be found a faith-ful, diſ-creet and ju-di-ci-ous Friend, who will ven-ture to tell us of our Faults, and fears not our Diſ-plea-ſure in giv-ing us whole-ſome Coun-ſel.

4. The moſt un-par-don-able Mad-neſs is that of the Co-ve-tous; though they o-ver-flow with Wealth, they are poor, and wretch-ed in the midſt of Plen-ty.

EXERCISE *on the Monoſyllables.*

1. THE Lord made Man of the Duſt of the Earth, to which he will turn him at laſt; he gave him Years, Days and Times, he cloth'd him with Strength and Power, that all Fleſh might fear him, both Beaſts on the Earth, the Fowls in the Air, and the Fiſh in the Sea: He made out of him a Help meet for him; gave them Tongues, Eyes, Ears and Hearts: He gave them the Law of Life, and ſhew'd them Good and Ill: Their Eyes ſaw his Face, their Ears heard his Voice, their Hearts did love him, and their Tongues did ſhew forth all his Praiſe, at the Sight of all the great and noble Works he had made.

2. Man by his Sin did fall from this his firſt State; yet God has in theſe laſt Days ſhewn him a new Way of Life through the Death of Chriſt his Son in whom he was well pleaſed. *And God grant that we may all know, and do in this our Day the Things that make for our Peace with God in him; leſt by our own Fault they be hid from our Eyes.*

3. Who can tell the Sands in the Sea, the Drops of Rain, the Heighth, Breadth and Length, and Depth of the World; ſo no Man can find out the Ways and Works of God.

4. Pride was not made for Man, nor Wrath for the Sons of Men. Why art thou proud, O Duſt of the Earth, when thou knowſt that Death ſhall make thee the Food of Worms! *God ſhall caſt down the Thrones of Pride, and plant the Meek in their Stead.*

5. The Fear of the Lord is a Crown of Joy, Mirth, Health and long Life. Ye that fear the Lord truſt in him, and he will bring it to paſs. They that fear the Lord will keep his Laws. Fear the Lord with all thy Soul, and all thy Might, and put not off from Day to Day; for the Wrath of the Lord ſhall ſoon break forth, and thou ſhalt die in the Day of his great Wrath. *Truſt not in Wealth, for it ſhall not ſave thee.*

6. My

6. My Son give Ear to *Wiſdom*, put thy Feet in her Links, and thy Neck in her Chain, come to her with thy whole Heart, and keep her Ways with all thy Strength: Search her, and ſhe ſhall ſhew thee the right Path; and when thou haſt found her, put her on as a Crown of Joy: She ſhall be a ſtrong Fence for thee in Life, and ſhe will give thee Peace at thy Death.

7. Meddle not with him that hath more Might than thou haſt; if he needs thy Help, he will make his own Uſe of thee, put thee in Hope, and give thee fair Words: But when thou haſt Need of him, he will leave thee, and laugh thee to Scorn. *Let each Man then live with his Like.* Can the Wolf live in Peace with the Lamb? No more can the Rich with the Poor. If a rich Man fall, he hath Friends to help him; and tho' he ſpeak proud Words, yet no Man will find Fault: If a poor Man fail, his Friends will leave him; and tho' he ſpeak wiſe Words, yet they will take no Place.

8. Tell not that which is told thee, hide it in thy Breaſt, be ſure it will not burſt thee. A Fool is in Pain when he hath heard a Thing, like one that is to bring forth a Child. As a Dart that ſticks in a Man's Thigh, ſo is a Word in a Fool's Heart.

Check

Check a Friend that he may keep his Tongue; and if he hath ſpoke it, that he may ſay it no more. A wiſe Man will hold his Tongue, till he ſee a Time to ſpeak; but a Fool keeps no Time. A wiſe Man with his Words makes himſelf to be loved, whilſt a wiſe Word in a Fool's Mouth does no Good. *The Heart of a Fool is in his Mouth, but the Mouth of a wiſe Man is in his Heart.* He that will teach a Fool, is like him who wakes one out of a ſound Sleep, he has no Thanks for his Pains.

9. A double Tongue does kindle Strife, and ſets thoſe at Odds who were at Peace. If thou blow the Spark, it will burn; if thou ſpit on it, it may quench it; both theſe come out of the ſame Mouth. The Strokes of a Rod make Marks in the Fleſh; but a Blow with the Tongue breaks the Bones. Not a few fall by the Edge of the Sword, but far more by that of the Tongue. Well for him that is kept from an ill Tongue, who comes not in the Reach of it, who hath not drawn in that Yoke, nor been bound in its Bands, for the Yoke of it is a Yoke of Steel, and the Bands of it are Bands of Braſs; The Wounds of it are worſe than Death; *But ſuch as fear the Lord they will make*

make a Door and a Bar, and a ſure Bridle for their Mouths.

10. Lend to thy Friend when he needs it, and pay thy own Debts in due Time. Some Men, when a Thing is lent them, count it to be found, and grieve him that help'd them: Till they get it they kiſs his Hands, and give him fair Words; but, when the Term comes, they put it off, and oft pay him with ill Words for good Deeds. Some will not lend, for Fear of this Fraud: But, my Son, do it for the Love of the Moſt High, and it ſhall bring thee more Gain than Gold: Thine Alms ſhall ſave thee from thy Foes, more than the Shield of a ſtrong Man. *So help thy Friend, as to take Care thy ſelf fail not.*

11. Do good to thy ſelf with what thou haſt; give the King his Due, and to God what is God's: Give to thy Friend of what thou canſt ſpare in thy Life, and do not wait till Death, for in the Grave there is no Work to be found. *As the green Leaves on a thick Tree, ſome fall, ſome grow; ſo it is with the Sons of Men, ſome come, ſome go, and all ſhall fail at the laſt.*

12. O give Thanks to the Lord of Hoſts, for he is good and kind to the Sons of Men: Let the Saved of the Lord ſay ſo, whom he

hath

hath brought from all Lands, from the Eaſt, and from the Weſt, from the North, and from the South.

13. While they err'd in the Way, and found no Place to dwell in, when their Souls were faint with Thirſt, he led them forth by the right Path, that they might go to a ſafe Place; he fill'd their Souls with good Things, even ſuch as ſat in the dark Shade of Death: When they fell down there was none to help them. Fools by their Sin draw near to the Gates of Death; then they cry to God for Help; he ſends his Word to heal them; he breaks the Gates of Braſs, and cuts the Bars of Iron. *O that Men would praiſe the Lord for his Love, and kind Works to the Sons of Men.*

14. They that go down to the Sea in Ships, theſe ſee the Works of the Lord in the great Depth, he makes the Waves to ſtand, they mount up to Heaven, they fall down to the Depths, their Souls melt with Fear, they reel to and fro like a Man in Drink, and are at their Wits End; they cry to the Lord for Help, and he makes the Storm a Calm, ſo that the Winds ceaſe, and the Waves are ſtill, and he brings them to their long look'd for Haven. *O that Men would praiſe the Lord, for his kind Love to the Sons of Men.*

PART

PART II.

Con-tain-ing ſhort and ea-ſy Rules for the right ſound-ing of Let-ters, and di-vid-ing the Syl-la-bles of long Words.

CHAP. I.

Of LETTERS.

THere are in our Tongue twen-ty ſe-ven Let-ters, *a b c d e f gu ge j h i k l m n o p qu r ſ s t u v w x y z*: Theſe are di-vid-ed in-to Vow-els and Con-ſo-nants. The Vow-els or Vo-cals are ſo cal-led, be-cauſe they make a per-fect Sound of them-ſelves: The Con-ſo-nants take their Name from con-ſound-ing, or ſound-ing to-ge-ther with the Vowels.

SECT.

Sect. I.

Of Vowels.

In our Tongue we have but five Marks for Vowels; *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, and *y* at the End of Words ſome-times to ex-preſs *i*, ſome-times *e*.

General Rule.

Theſe Vow-els at the End of Words are u-ſu-al-ly long, but ge-ne-ral-ly ſhort in all o-ther Po-ſi-ti-ons, e-ſpe-ci-al-ly when one or two Con-ſo-nants fol-low in the ſame Syl-la-ble; as *pat*, *paſt*, *let*, *left*, *bid*, *trip*, *on*, *Tub*, *Tun*, *&c.* which ſhort Sound is al-ways made long by the final *e*, thus, *pate*, *paſte*, *bide*, *tribe*, *Tube*, *Tune*, *&c.*

II. This *e* length-ens its own Sound by fol-low-ing it-ſelf in the ſame Syl-la-ble at the End of theſe Words, *Crete*, *Glebe*, *Mede*, the Name of a Coun-try; *Rere*, com-mon-ly ſpelt *Rear*, *Scene*, *ob-ſcene*, *Scheme*, *Sphere*, *theſe*, *ad-here*, *at-ſphere*, *blaſ-pheme*, *co-here*, *in-ter-fere*, *re-vere*, *ſe-vere*, *ſin-cere*, *con-crete*, *com-plete*, *con-cede*, *im-pede*, and a few more.

III. The

III. The Vowels *a*, *i*, *o*, *u*, are ne-ver found a-lone at the End of Words, ex-cept in pro-per Names of fo-reign Ex-tract; and theſe few end-ing in (*o*), as *go*, *lo*, *ſo*, *no*, *wo*, *mo*, *to*, *too*, *two*, *who*, &c.

IV. The Vowel *y* is uſed at the End of Words. In Mo-no-ſyl-la-bles it ſounds like long *i*, in (Fire) as *by*, *thy*, *Sky*, &c. And in thoſe Words of Af-fir-ma-ti-on; as, *ap-ply*, *com-ply*, *de-ny*, *de-fy*, &c. In all o-ther long Words it ſounds like *e*; as *god-ly*, *gent-ly*, *truly*, &c. It is uſed in the mid-dle of Words, but very ſel-dom, and then it ſounds like *i*, in Machine; as *Phyſic*, &c.

Be-ſides theſe Ob-ſer-va-ti-ons above, the Vowels have other Pro-per-ties pe-cu-li-ar to each; as

(*a*)

I. Is broad before *ll*, *lk*, and betwixt *w* and *r*, as *all*, *Talk*, *War*, &c.

II. Is obſcure, or but weakly pronounc'd, at the End of ſome long Words; as, *Thouſand*, &c.

III. Is ſilent in *Pharaoh*, *Marriage*, &c. *Parliament*; read, *Pharo*, *Marrige*, *Parliment*.

(*e*)

I. Is ſome-times ob-ſcure; as, *Stran-ger*, &c.

II. Is al-ways ſi-lent at the End of Words, when it lengthens the fore-go-ing Vowel, or ſoft-ens the Sound of the Conſonants, *c*, *g*, *ſ*, *th*; as, *Rack*, *Race*, *hug*, *huge*, *ſing*, *ſinge*, *this*, *theſe*, *Breath*, *breathe*, &c. But

III. Is ſounded at the End of ſome Words of fo reign Extract; as *Jeſſe*, *Mamre*, *Geth-ſe-ma-ne*, *Phe-be*, *Phe-ni-ce*, *Sa-lome*, *Si-mi-le*, &c.

IV. Is ſounded, tho' obſcurely, before its fore-going Conſonant, in Words ending in *ble*, *cle*, *dle*, *fle*, *gle*, *kle*, *ple*, *tle*, *zle*, *bre*, *cre*, *gre*, *tre*; as, *able*, *ſicle*, *idle*, *Scuffle*, *gogle*, *twinkle*, *Apple*, *Title*, *puzzle*, *ſabre*, *Acre*, *maugre*, *Mitre*. And ſometimes the *e* is written before the Conſonant; as, *Aker*, *Meager*, *Miter*, &c.

(*i*)

I. Is ſounded long by ſome like (*ee*) in (*ſee*), at the End of Syllables in the middle of long Words; as *Ci-vi-lity*, read *See-vee-lee-tee*, &c. Alſo in the Words *ob-lige*, *Machine*, &c. read *obleege*, *Macheen*, &c. And

in

in foreign Words ending in *iah*; as *Je-re-mi-ah*, *Hil-ki-ah*, *Ze-de-ki-ah*, &c.

II. Is ſometimes long, like (*y*) in *my*; as *high*, *nigh*; read *hy*, *ny*, &c.

III. Is ſometimes ſounded like (*ey*) in *they*, as *Sign*, *fine*, *mild*, *mind*; read *ſeyn*, *feyn*, *meyld*, *meynd*, &c.

IV. Is ſometimes ſounded like (*ye*) Conſonant, before *er*, *on*, *al*; as *Col-li-er*, *Bul-li-on*, *Queſ-ti-on*, *Beſ-ti-al*; read *Col-yer*, *Bul-yon*, *Queſt-yon*, *Beſt-yal*, &c.

V. Is obſcure in many Words of two Syllables, when the firſt Syllable is long; as *Goſ-ſip*, *Vir-gin*, *Min-ſtril*, *Pil-grim*, &c.

VI. Is ſilent in *Ve-ni-ſon*, *Sa-liſ-bu-ry*; read *Ven-ſon*, *Salſ-bu-ry*, &c.

(*o*)

I. Is long before *ll*, *ld*, *lt*, *lſt*, *rd*, *rge*, *rm*, *rn*, *rt*, *ſt*, *ught*, *w* or *we*; as *droll*, *old*, *Colt*, *Bolſter*, *Sword*, *Storm*, *horn*, *Sport*, *coſt*, *bought*, *know*, *Bow*, *bowe*.

II. Is obſcure in the laſt Syllable of Words, where the fore-going Syllable is long; as, *Pa-ſtor*, *Bi-ſhop*, &c.

III. Is ſilent before *n* at the End of Words, where the fore-going Syllable is long; as *Ma-ſon*, *Par-ſon*, *But-ton*; read *Mas'n*, *Pars'n*, *Butt'n*, &c.

IV. Sounds

IV. Sounds obſcure *u* before *l*, *m*, *r*, *th*; as *Co-lour*, *come*, *Work*, *Wor-ſhip*, *Bro-ther*, &c. ex-cept *com-mon*, *Broth*, *Cloth*, *Froth*, *wroth*, *Troth*.

V. By ſome is ſounded before *r*, in *Apron*, *Citron*, *Saffron*, *Iron*, &c. read *Aporn*, *Citorn*, *Safforn*, *Iorn*, &c. or rather obſcurely thus, *Apr'n*, *Citr'n*, &c.

VI. Is ſounded in *Rome* like *oo*, in *Room*, *good*, &c.

(*u*)

I. Is ſounded like ſhort (*i*) in *buſy*, *Buſineſs*; read *bizzy*, *Bizzineſs*, &c.

II. Is uſed to harden the Sound of *g* before *e*, *i*, *y*, as *gueſs*, *Guilt*, &c. which would otherways be ſounded, *jeſs*, *Jilt*, &c.

SECT. II.

Of double Vowels.

Sometimes two or more of the former Marks meet in the ſame Syllable or Sound, which with-out a-ny far-ther † Diſ-tinc-ti-on

† Some diſtinguiſh them into proper and improper; and they define the proper to be thoſe which have a mix'd Sound of the two ſingle Vowels whereof they are compoſed; but this Property agrees with none of them, except *oi*, or *oy*.

on we call double Vowels. And they are xviii in Number; as *aa*, *ai* or *ay*, *au* or *aw*, *ea*, *eau*, *ee*, *ei* or *ey*, *eo*, *eu* or *ew*, *ia*, *ie*, *io*, *oa*, *oo*, *oi* or *oy*, *ou* or *ow*, *ua*, *ue*.

General Rule.

I. The Vowels *ai*, *au*, *ei*, *eu*, *oi*, *ou*, are always written in the Be-gin-ning and Middle of Words, and their Relatives, *ay*, *aw*, *ey*, *ew*, *oy*, *ow*, at the End of Words, except *ay me!* an Exclamation. And *awl*, *awkward*, *bawble*, *bawl*, *brawl*, *dawn*, *lawn*, *flawn*, *prawn*, *ſpawn*, *tawney*, *hawk*, *hawſer*, *ſpawl*, *ſprawl*, *Straw*, and a few more. And theſe written with *ow* for *ou*, *Owl*, *Bowl*, *Cowl*, *Fowl*, *Bowel*, *Powel*, *Towel*, *Trowel*, *Vowel*, *Crown*, *Clown*, *down*, *drown*, *Town*, *Dower*, *lower*, *Power*, *Shower*, *Tower*, *browſe*, *blowſe*, *rowſe*, *carrowſe*, *Coward*, and a few more.

II. Of all theſe Vowels, generally the firſt is only ſounded; excepting, *firſt*, when they take the Sound of ſome other Vowel, diſtinct from thoſe that compoſe the double Vowel, as *eau*, in *Beau*; ſound *Bo*: 2*dly*, When the double Vowel takes a mixed Sound of the Letters that compoſe it, as *oi* or *oy*, in *Toil*, *Boy*, and ſometimes *ey*, as *they*, *obey*.

III. When theſe Vowels are parted into different Syllables, they loſe the Nature of double Vowels; as, *Archela-us*, *La-ick*, *cre-ate*, *De-iſt*, *Le-o*, *Re-us*, *Di-al*, *Cli-ent*, *Li-on*, *co-act*, *co-erce*, *co-ordinate*, *uſu-al*, *flu-ent*, &c.

Beſides theſe Remarks above, the double Vowels have their particular Properties following; as

(*aa*)

Is ſeldom uſed but in a few proper Names, and takes the Sound of (*a*), as *Aaron*, *Iſaac*, read *Aron*, *Izac*, &c.

(*ai* or *ay*)

I. Sounds like (*a*) in, *Care*; as *fair*, *Day*.

II. Like ſhort (*e* or *i*,) as *Villain*, read *Villin*.

(*au* or *aw*)

Sounds like (*a*) in *All*, as *Fraud*, *Flaw*.

(*ea*)

I.	Sounds like	*ai*	in	*fair*,	as	*Beard*.
II.		*e*		*ſet*,		*ready*.
III.		*ee*		*ſee*,		*Meat*.
IV.		*a*		*late*,		*Seat*.

(*eau*)

(eau)

Sounds like *(o)* in *Beau*; and *(eu)* in *Beauty.*

(ee)

Sounds like *(i)* in Machine; as, *ſeen, Skreen.*

(ei or *ey)*

I.	Sounds like	*a,*	in	*fair,*	as *feign, Reign,*
II.		*ee,*		*ſee,*	*ſeize, Key,*
III.		*i,*		*Time,*	*obey,*
IV.		*ea,*		*Seat,*	*receive, Deceit*

(eo)

I.	Sounds like	*ea,*	in	*Seat,*	as *Jeopardy,*
II.		*ee,*		*ſee,*	*People,*
III.		*o,*		*Gorge,*	*George.*

(eu or *ew)*

Sounds like *(u)* in *pure*; as, *Feud, few.*

(ia)

Sounds like *(ya* or *ſha)* after *(t)*; as, *partial, Beſtial,* read *par-ſhal, Beſt-yal.*

(ie)

(*ie*)

I. } Sounds like { *ee*, } in { *feel*, } as { *field*,
II. } Sounds like { *a*, } { *ſcarce*, } { *fierce*.

(*io*)

I. Sounds (*yo*) Conſonant before (*n*), when (*n* or *ſt*) goes before; as, *Union*, *Queſtion*; read *Un-yon*, *Queſt-yon*.

II. Sounds (*ſhun*) with (*t*) before it; as, *Petition*, *Nation*, read *Peti-ſhun*, *Na-ſhun*.

III. Sounds (*zhun*) after (*ſ*) with a Vowel before it; as, *Deciſion*, read *Deci-zhun*.

(*oa*)

Sounds long (*o*), and is uſed where ſilent (*e*) is wanting, *Cloke*, *Cloak*, *Reproche*, *Reproach*; *Tode*, *Toad*, *Grote*, *Groat*; and ſounds (*ai* or *ay*) in *Goal*; read *Jail* or *Jayl*.

(*oi* or *oy*)

Has a mixed Sound of the ſimple Vowels that compoſe it; as, *Oiſter*, *Oil*, *Oyl*, *boil*, *Boy*, *Troy*.

(*oo*)

(oo)

Sounds like (*u*) in *ſure*, or like (*ou*) in *cou'd*, as *Gooſe*, *good*, *Food*; read *Guſe*, *gude*, *Fude*, or *Gouſe*, *goud*, *Foud*.

(ou or *ow)*

I. Has a mix'd Sound made up of the two Vowels that compoſe it; as *Frown*.

II.	Sounds like	*oo*	in	*good*	as	*Gown, Town.*
III.		*o*		*Biſhop*		*ſhallow, Fellow,*
IV.		*o*		*no*		*know, ſow, low.*
V.		*u*		*Cup*		*Couple, Trouble.*

(ua)

Sounds (*wa*) after (*s*), as *perſuade*.

(ue)

Sounds (*eu*) at theEnd of Words; as *Virtue*, which is ſometimes ſpelt *Vertew*.

Sect. III.

Of ſingle Conſonants.

A Conſonant is a Letter, by which the Sounds of the Vowels above are va-ri-ouſly determin'd, and are di-vid-ed into ſingle and double. The ſingle Conſonants are xxii in Number, as, *b c d f gu ge j h k l m n p qu r s t v w x y z.*

The general Rule.

I. Their Sounds are beſt expreſt by ſuppoſing a Vowel either before or after them; thus, *ib*, *ic* or *ce*, *id*, *if*, *eg* or *ge*, *ja*, *he*, *ik* or *ke*, *il*, *im*, *in*, *ip*, *ique* or *que*, *ir*, *is* or *ſe*, *it*, *ve*, *we*, *ix*, *ye*, *ze*.

II. Theſe can all begin and end a Syllable; as you may ſee *Part* I. *Chap.* I. Sect 2.

Exceptions.

1ſt, *j*, *w*, *y*, always begin, but never end a Syllable, as *James*, *War*, *yet*.

2d, *x* never begins a Syllable, but in a few proper Names, as *Xerxes*.

3d, *qu*, *v*, *z*, never end a Word without a ſilent *e*, to cover them; as *pique*, *give*, *raze*.

Be-

Beſides theſe Remarks above, the ſingle Conſonants have their Properties peculiar to each; thus

(*b*)

I. Is ſilent in *Debitor*, or (rather chang'd into *t*) *Dettor*, *Doubt*, *Dumb*, *Crumb*, *Plumb*, *Thumb*, *Lamb*, *Limb*, &c.

II. Lengthens the foregoing Vowel, as *Comb*, *Womb*, &c.

(*c*)

I. Is hard like *k*, after all the Vowels, and before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, *r*, in the ſame Sound or Syllable; but is marked with *k*, before *e*, *i*, *y*; and at the End of Words, with *ke*, *que*, *ct*, *ck*; as *Ac-cord*, *In-fec-ti-on*, *In-flic-ti-on*, *De-coc-ti-on*, *In-ſtruc-ti-on*, *came*, *keen*, *kind*, *come*, *cur*, *ſky*, *clap*, *cry*, *take*, *eke*, *like*, *rook*, *luke*, *attaque*, *cheque*, *pique*, *act*, *in-fect*, *ſtrict*, *de-coct*, *de-duct*, *black*, *check*, *trick*, *mock*, *truck*.

II. Is ſoft like (*ſe*) before *e*, *i*, *y*, which ſoft Sound is therefore marked with (*ſ*) before *a*, *o*, *u*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *qu*, *t*, *w*; as *Sand*, *Cenſure*, *Ciſtern*, *Sorrow*, *ſurly*, *Cypreſs*, *skip*, *ſlip*, *ſmall*, *Snow*, *ſpeak*, *ſquint*, *ſtand*, *ſwear*.

III. Is

III. Is ſilent in *Schiſm*, *Indict-ment*, *Victuals*, *per-fect*; read *Shiſm*, *Inditement*, *Vittals*, *perfet*, &c.

(*d*)

Is ſilent in *Rib-band*, *Wed-neſ-day*, read *Rib-ban*, *Wenſ-day*, &c.

(*f*)

In the Word *of*, ſounds like *ov*, ſoftly, but hard in *off*; as the Son *of* (*ov*) Man, the King *of* (*ov*) the *Jews*.

(*g*)

I. Is hard where *c* is hard, and is marked with *gu* or *gh*, before *e*, *i*, *y*, as *lag*, *Leg*, *dig*, *Dog*, *dug*, *Game*, *gueſs* or *gheſs*, *guide*, *gone*, *Gun*, *plaguy*, *Glory*, *Grace*, &c.

II. Is ſoft before *e*, *i*, *y*, which ſoft Sound is marked with *j*, before *a*, *o*, *u*, as *James*, *gentle*, *Ginger*, *John*, *Jupiter*, *Egypt*.

III. Is hard in *get*, *Gear*, *Geeſe*, *geld*, *Gewgaws*, *gib*, *giddy*, *Gift*, *gild*, *geld*, and their Compounds or Derivatives, which may ſerve for an Exception of the Rule above.

IV. Follow'd by (*h*) takes a ſtrong Sound of (*h*) at the End of ſome Words, as *Sigh*, *high*,

high, *laigh*, *Light*, *might*, *Night*, *ſought*, *brought*, &c. tho' ſome ſound theſe according to the following Rule.

V. In moſt Words (*gh*) is ſilent, and ſeems but to lengthen the foregoing Vowel; as *high*, *nigh*, *though*, *through*, *Daughter*; read *hy*, *ny*, *tho'*, *throw*, *Dauter*.

VI. In ſome Words it takes the Sound of (*ff*), as, *Laugh*, *cough*, *tough*, *rough*, *enough*, &c. read *Laff*, *coff*, *tuff*, *ruff*, *enuff*, &c. tho' ſome ſound theſe according to *Rule* IV.

VII. The additional Ending (*burgh*) is often ſounded *Burro*; as *Edinburgh*, read *Edinburro*, &c.

(*h*)

I. Is an Aſpiration, and is generally ſounded in the Beginning and Middle of Words; except *Honour*, *Humour*, *Herb*, *Heir*, *Honeſt*, *Aſthma*, *John*, *Thomas*, and a few more.

II. Is never ſounded at the End of Words, but in the Caſe of *Rule* IV. of Letter *g*.

(*j*, *k*)

See *Rule* I. of Letter *c*, and *Rule* II. of *g*.

(*l*)

I. Is always doubled at the End of Monosyllables; as *Ball*, *Bell*, *Bill*, *Boll*, *Bull*.

II. Is always ſingle at the End of all other Words; as, *Abel*, *Cabal*, &c.

III. Is ſounded like *r* in the Word *Colonel*, read *Cornel*.

IV. Is ſilent in *Half*, *Calf*, *Balk*, *Calk*, *Chalk*, *Talk*, *Walk*, *Stalk*, *Salmon*, *Chaldron*, *Lincoln*, *Briſtol*, *Holborn*, &c. read, *haf*, *caf*, &c.

(*m*)

I. This Sound is ſometimes marked with *mb*, *mn*; as, *Lamb*, *con-demn*, &c.

II. Sounds like *n*, in *Accompt*, read *Account*.

(*n*)

I. Followed by *g*, *k*, marks a par ti-cular Sound in the Throat, *King*, *think*, &c.

II. Is ſilent in the Words *Kiln*, *Miln*, *Hymn*, *damn*, *con-demn*, *con-temn*, *ſo-lemn*, *Co-lumn*, *Au-tumn*, &c.

(*p*)

I. Followed by *h*, takes the Sound of *f*; as, *Phi-lo-ſo-phy*, read, *Fi-lo-ſo-fy*, &c.

II. Is ſilent in *Pſalm*, *Pſalter*, *Receipt*, *Accompt*, *Symptom*, *empty*, &c. read *Salm*, *Salter*, *Receit*, *Account*, *Symtom*, *emty*, &c. Therefore,

III. May be left out in the Spelling of ſuch Words as theſe, *Redemption*, *Aſſumption*, *Preſumption*, &c. for they will read *Redem-ti-on*, *Aſ-ſum-ti-on*, *Pre-ſum-ti-on*, &c.

(*qu*)

At the Beginning of Syllables, ſounds, *cw*; as, *Quan-ti-ty*, *E-qua-li-ty*, *Quell*, *Requeſt*, *E-qui-ty*, *I-ni-qui-ty*, *Quon-dam*, *Quorum*, *O-blo-quy*, &c.

(*r*)

Always preſerves the ſame Sound in the Beginning or End of Syllables; as, *rere*, *rere*, *roar*, &c.

(*ſ*)

I. Sounds *ſe*, before all the Vowels, and *eſs*, after them; as, *Same*, *Seam*, *Sin*, *Sun*; *Aſs*, *leſs*, *miſs*, *loſs*, *truſt*.

II. Sounds *z* between two Vowels; as, *Phraſe*, *theſe*, *Exciſe*, *Roſe*, *chuſe*; except *Caſe*, *ceaſe*, *In-creaſe*, *Geeſe*, *Mor-tiſe*, *Para-diſe*, *Pro-miſe*, *Trea-tiſe*, *Uſe*, *Houſe*, *Louſe*, *Mouſe*, and a few more, where the *ſ* ſeems to take the Sound of *c*.

III. All Monoſyllables bearing hard upon *ſ*, muſt be written with *ſs*; except *us*, *this*, *thus*, *yes*, and a few more.

IV. Is ſilent in *Iſle*, *Liſle*, *Carliſle*, *Viſcount*, &c. read *Ile*, *Lyle*, *Carlile*, *Vicount*, &c.

(*t*)

I. Join'd with *i* after it, before another Vowel, ſounds *ci*, *ſi*, *ſhi*; as, *Par-ti-ul*, *Pati-ence*, *Na-ti-on*; read, *Par-ſhal* or *Par-ſhial*, *Pa-ſhience*, *Na-ſhin* or *Naſhun*, &c.

II. With *h* after it, has two Sounds; as, *thin*, *thine*, &c.

(*v*)

(*v*)

I. Never doubles, however ſtrong the Sound be.

II. Follows *l*, *r*, in the ſame Syllable; as *Calves*, *ſelves*, *carves*, &c.

(*w*)

I. Is a Conſonant and goes before *r*, *a*, *e*, *o*, *y*; as *write*, *want*, *went*, *Wing*, *wont*, *Wynd* a Street in *Edinburgh*.

II. Follows *ſ*, *th*, in the ſame Syllable; as *ſwell*, *thwart*, &c.

III. Goes before *h*, but is ſounded after it by ſome; as *when*, *where*; ſound *hwen*, *hwere*.

(*y*)

As a Conſonant goes before the Vowels *a*, *e*, *o*; as *yawn*, *yes*, *youth*.

(*x*, *z*)

I. Tho' ſingle in Character are double in Sound. The firſt is made up of *ks*, the other of *ds*; as *vex*, *zeal*, read *veks*, *dſeal*.

II. In ſome Words z ſounds ſo ſoftly that the *d* is ſcarce heard; as *Maze*, *raze*, &c. read *maſe*, *raſe*, &c.

III. In Scripture proper Names, z takes a ſtrong Sound of *d*, eſpecially when doubled; as *Nebuchadnezzar*.

Sect. IV.

Of double Conſonants.

When two or more of the foregoing Marks meet in the ſame Sound or Syllable, they are called double Conſonants. And of theſe ſome are fit to begin Words or Syllables, others to end only. Call the firſt *Initial*, the ſecond *Final*.

The Initial are XL *in Number.*

bl	bleſs	ſqu	Squint	kn	know	ſp	ſpeak
br	bring	dr	draw	pl	play	ſt	ſtick
ch	change	dw	dwell	ſpl	ſplay	ſtr	ſtrive
cl	clear	fl	Flint	pr	pray	ſw	ſwear
ſc	ſcorn	phl	Phlegm	ſpr	Sprain	th	thin, thine
sk	Skin	fr	free	ſh	ſhall		
ſcr	Scribe	phr	Phraſe	ſhr	Shrew	thr	throw
skr	Skreen	gl	Glory	ſl	Sleep	wh	why
cr	creep	gr	Grace	ſm	Smith	wr	write
chr	Chronicles	gn	Gnat	ſn	Snow	thw	thwart

The

The final Conſonants are LXIV *in Number.*

ble	Able	dle	idle	lge	bulge	pt	whipt
ch	rich	ld	wild	rge	large	rl	furl
tch	ſwitch	nd	Wind	gh	Sigh	rm	Harm
lch	belch	rd	hard	ght	Sight	rn	turn
lſh	Welſh	fle	Scuf-fle	lm	Helm	rp	Harp
nch	Bench	lf	ſelf	ln	faln	rce	Force
rch	Search	lve	ſelves	lp	Help	rſe	worſe
ck	Trick	rf	Scarf	lſe	elſe	rt	Fort
ct	ſtrict	rve	ſerve	lt	felt	ſh	Fiſh
lk	Milk	ſt	Liſt	mp	Hemp	ſm	Schiſm
lct	Mulct	gle	bogle	mpt	tempt	ſp	Waſp
nk	think	gm	Phlegm	nce	Fence	ſt	waſt
nct	di-ſtinct	gn	Sign	nſe	Senſe	th	Breath
kle	pic-kle	ng	ſing	nt	ſtint	rth	Forth
rk	Work	nge	ſinge	nth	Length	tle	lit-tle
ſk	briſk	dge	Pledge	ple	tri-ple	zle	puz-zle

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

Of Syllables.

Sect. I.

Of Definition and Diviſion.

A Syl-lable is a com-plete Sound ut-ter'd in one Breath, which ſome-times con-ſiſts of one ſin-gle or one dou-ble Vow-el on-ly, or any one of the Vowels join'd to any one of the ſingle or double Con-ſo-nants fore-go-ing; for no Con-ſo-nant can make a Sound or Syl-lable with-out a Vowel.

As many Vow-els, ſin-gle or dou-ble, as are found in a Word, of ſo many Syl-la-bles does that Word con-ſiſt, which are never a-bove ſe-ven or eight in any Word, and few Words have ſo ma-ny; as, *read*, one; *Leſ-ſon*, two; *diſ-tinct-ly*, three; *di-li-gent-ly*, four; *aſ-ſi-du-ouſ-ly*, five; *Re-mu-ne-ra-ti-on*, ſix; *Re-con-ci-li-a-ti-on*, ſeven; *In-com-pre-hen-ſi-bi-li-ty*, eight.

To

To divide Syllables juſtly in Writing.

General RULE.

When a ſingle or initial double Conſonant comes between two ſingle or two double Vowels, or between a ſingle and a double Vowel; the Conſonant goes with the laſt Vowel in dividing the Syllables. All other Conſonants whatſoever are parted, the one joining with the firſt Vowel, the other with the laſt. And when two Vowels meet together, each retaining its proper Sound, they muſt alſo be parted to divide the Syllables.

EXCEPTION.

In com-pound-ed Words, each Syl-lable com-pound-ing retains its own pro-per Letters when di-vid-ed.

EXAMPLES.

I. *Where a ſingle Conſonant (between two Vowels) goes with the laſt Vowel in dividing the Syllables.*

Ba-ker Cou-rage Glo-ry Law-yer Na-ture ba-niſh Crea-ture go-vern Le-vite ne-ver Ca-

Ca-mel	Cu-bit	Ha-bit	Li-mit	no-tice
Cau-ſey	Cu-pid	Ha-ven	Low-ry	nou-riſh
Ce-dar	Cy-rus	Ho-ly	ma-ny	noi-ſome
Ci-ty	Co-ney	Ho-ney	Ma-ſon	O-dour
Cla-mour	Co-vey	Hy-ſop	mo-deſt	o-ver
Clo-ſet	Ci-vil	I-dol	Mo-ment	Pa-lace
Co-ver	Fa-vour	I-mage	Mo-ney	Pa-rent
Co-vet	Fi-gure	La-bour	Na-tive	Pi-lot

II. *Where an initial double Conſonant (between two Vowels) joins with the laſt in dividing the Syllables.*

A-bram	Cu-ſhan	E-phron	Hy-phen	O-phra
A-pril	Cu-ſhi	E-tham	La-chiſh	Pa-ſhur
A-thens	Cy-clops	E-thicks	Ly-ſtra	ra-ther
Ba-ſhan	Cy-prus	Fa-ther	Mo-ther	Ra-chel
Bi-ſhop	Cy-preſs	Go-ſhen	Ma-chir	Sha-drach
Bri-ſtol	Cri-ſtal	He-brew	Na-than	She-chem
Bro-ther	Da-than	He-bron	nei-ther	Shu-ſhan
Ca-ſtor	E-kron	Hu-ſhi	Ne-cho	Ste-phen
Ce-phas	E-glon	Hu-ſhim	Ne-gro	To-phet
Chi-ſlu	E-phod	Hy-dra	O-phir	Zo-phar

III. *Where two ſingle Conſonants of the ſame Kind (meeting in the Middle of Words) are parted to divide the Syllables.*

dog-ged	cul-ly	Jop-pa	Ber-ry	knit-ting
hug-ged	ful-ly	Top-per	Fer-ry	ſit-ting

lug-

lug-ged	pul-ly	Cop-per	mer-ry	wit-ting
rug-ged	com-mon	ſtop-per	ſher-ry	put-ting
fal-low	Am-mon	hap-py	Bat-ter	But-ter
Tal-low	Mam-mon	nap-py	fat-ter	flut-ter
Fel-low	An-na	car-ry	flat-ter	mut-ter
bel-low	Man-na	mar-ry	bet-ter	ſput-ter
Shil-ling	Jaſ-neſs	har-row	Let-ter	wit-ty
wil-ling	man-ner	nar-row	Set-ter	ſmut-ty
til-ling	cun-ning	Mor-row	bit-ter	But-ton
Mil-ler	dun-ning	Sor-row	Dit-ty	Mut-ton

IV. *Where two ſingle Conſonants of different Kinds (meeting in the Middle of Words) are parted to divide the Syllables.*

cer-tain	Dar-ling	Fur-biſh	Vir-gin
Cur-tain	Par-ly	Tur-ban	Sur-geon
Cham-ber	Har-lot	Fur-nace	Stur-geon
Tim-ber	Scar-let	fur-niſh	Mer-cy
Mem-ber	Par-lour	bur-niſh	Mor-ſel
Num-ber	Em-pire	var-niſh	Or-gan
Coun-cil	ſim-per	Fur-long	Mor-gan
Coun-ſel	Tem-per	Gar-land	Im-poſt
Han-ſel	en-ter	Har-veſt	Tem-peſt
Tin-ſel	ven-ture	Mar-vel	pon-der
craf-ty	fer-ment	An-guiſh	won-der
loſ-ty	Tor-ment	lan-guiſh	Tin-der
Muſ-ti	fer-vent	Lan-guage	ten-der
Crim-ſon	Ser-vant	Hec-tor	dain-ty
Sim-ſon	ner-vous	Lec-ture	Plen-ty

Par-

Par-ſon	Scep-ter	Moul-der	Mur-der
Per-ſon	Scrip-ture	Shoul-der	Or-der
Pul-pit	Hel-ter	Muſ-ter	far-der
Pur-poſe	Skel-ter	Cluſ-ter	

V. *Where a ſingle and initial double Conſonant (meeting in the Middle of Words) are parted to divide the Syllables.*

Al-fred	Chil-dren	in-ſtant	Mon-ſter
Al-pha	En-trance	In-creaſe	Pam-phlet
Ber-tram	En-gliſh	Mer-chant	Pil-grim
Cam-bridge	fruſ-trate	Min-ſtril	Tar-ſhiſh
Cam-phire	Ger-ſhom	Miln-ſtone	Tim-brel

VI. *Where a ſingle and final double Conſonant (meeting at the End of Words) are parted to divide the Syllables.*

Bab-ble	mum-ble	am-ple	nip-ple	Ket-tle
gab-ble	ſtum-ble	Sam-ple	ſip-ple	Met-tle
Bram-ble	trem-ble	Tem-ple	tip-ple	ſet-tle
fum-ble	med-dle	Dim-ple	rat-tle	lit-tle
grum-ble	mid-dle	Pim-ple	tat-tle	Spit-tle
hum-ble	Rid-dle	ſim-ple	prat-tle	Bot-tle

VII. *Where two Vowels of different Sounds (meeting in the middle of Words) are parted to divide the Syllable.*

Be-ing	cru-el	Feu-er	ly-ing	Ri-ot
Bow-el	De-iſt	Flow-er	low-er	Roy-al
Bow-er	De-iſm	fi-ance	Pay-er	Tri-al
Bri-er	Di-al	flu-ent	Play-er	Si-on
Buy-er	Di-eſt	Grew-el	Pray-er	Tow-el
Ca-in	Do-er	Jew-el	pi-ous	Trow-el
Cha-os	Dow-er	Jew-iſh	Pow-er	Tru-ant
Ci-on	Du-el	joy-ous	Prow-eſs	Vi-al
Cli-o	Ew-er	La-ick	pri-or	Vi-ol
Cli-ent	Few-el	Li-ar	re-al	Vow-el
Cri-er	few-er	Li-on	Ri-al	Voy-age

VIII. *Where Words compounded of initial Syllables, or additional Beginnings, each Syllable compounding retains its proper Letters when divided; and theſe are* xlii *in Number. As,*

A-baſe	A-ſcent	em-bark	pro-cure
a-buſe	at-tract	en-act	re-cal
ab-ſcond	be-moan	ex-empt	ſub-orn
Ac-ceſs	co-act	im-merſe	ſuc-ceed
ad-apt	col-lude	in-camp	ſuper-fine
af-flict	com-bine	ir-reverent	ſur-charge
ag-grieve	con-coct	miſ-cal	ſuſ-tain

al-lure	de-duct	out-bid	tran-ſact
an-nex	di-greſs	over-aw	un-arm'd
ap-ply	diſ-arm	per-ſuade	
ar-rive	e-ject	pre-ſide	

Sect. II.

Of Quantity.

Quan-ti-ty is the Length or Shortneſs of Syllables. A long Syllable takes ge-ne-ral-ly double the Time that is re-quir'd to pronounce a ſhort one; mark'd thus, (¯) long, and (˘) ſhort, as *prē-ſent*, *prĕ-ſent*.

I. Where Words that differ in Senſe, but not in Spelling, they are diſtinguiſhed by lengthening the laſt Syllable, when they are made Uſe of to affirm any thing; as

Ab-ſent	to	abſent	Fre-quent	to	frequent
Ac-cent		accent	In-cenſe		incenſe
Ce-ment		cement	Ob-ject		object
Col-lect		collect	Pre-ſent		preſent
Con-duct		conduct	Pro-ject		project
Con-ſort		conſort	Re-cord		record
Con-vert		convert	Sub-ject		ſubject
Con-teſt		conteſt	Tor-ment		torment
Fer-ment		ferment	U-nite		unite

II. *When*

II. *When Words of one Syllable are join'd with initial Syllables, the laſt Syllable of the Compound is long, as may appear by the* xlii *Examples in Rule* viii. of *Sect.* 1. *Take more Examples following.*

a-			af-	
bate	mend	count	fect	ar-
do	miſs	quaint	firm	raign
bed	muſe	quire	fix	rear
board	new	ad-	fright	reſt
broad	pace	age	al-	aſ-
far	part	dict	moſt	ſail
gaſt	ſleep	dreſs	tho'	ſay
go	ſlope	ept	lay	ſault
grive	ſtride	here	ledge	ſert
ground	ſide	ject	lie	ſign
length	way	join	lot	ſiſt
light	wry	journ	an-	ſize,
like	ab-	judge	oint	at-
live	ridge	jure	nounce	chieve
long	rupt	mit	ap-	tach
loft	ſent	opt	pear	tack
loof	jure	ore	peaſe	taint
loud	abſ-	vance	point	tend
main	tain	vert	priſe	
maſs	ac-	ult	proach	
maze	cept		prove	

be-

come hoof queath ſiege tide twixt
fore hoove reave ſmear think ware
guile lov'd ſeech ſpeak times wail
have low ſeek ſpot took witch
head mire ſeem ſtow tray yond
hind neath ſet ſtride troth
hold numb ſides take tween

col-

lect late lude logue league

com-

mit mute pear plain plete port pound priſe
mix pare pile pleat ply poſe preſs pute

con-

ceive denſe firm fute ſerve ſult tract
clude duce feſs geal ſiſt ſume veen
coct dole form jure ſound tain vene
curr fer found nect ſpire tend verſe
cuſs fide front nive ſtrain tent vict
demn fine fuſe ſent ſtruct teſt vince

cor-

cor-

rect. rode. rupt.

de-

bate	coy	fraud	mand	prive	ſpite
bauch	cree	fray	mean	ride	ſpiſe
camp	cry	grade	mur	rive	ſpoil
cant	fame	gree	ny	ſcend	tain
cay	feat	ject	nude	ſcent	tect
cide	fect	lay	part	ſcribe	tract
clame	fence	light	pend	ſerve	teſt
clare	fer	lude	pone	ſign	vote
cline	file	luge	poſe	ſire	vore
coct	fine	main	prave	ſpare	vout

di-

geſt greſs late lect lute rect.

diſ-

band	count	gorge	miſs	place	ſolve
card	courſe	grace	mount	poſe	taſte
cern	creet	guiſe	own	praiſe	tend
charge	cuſs	guſt	patch	pute	til
claim	dain	like	ſpenſe	ſect	tinct
cloſe	eaſe	lodge	ſperſe	ſerve	tract

e-

ject	lope	mend	rect	ſpouſe	ſtrange
late	lide	mit	ſcape	ſpy	vite
lect	lude	quip	ſtate	vade	volve

em-

bale	bark	boſs	brace	brew	broil	pale	plead
balm	bogue	bowl	brue	bue	pair	peach	ploy

en-

chant	dite	flame	quire	ſtal	throne	trench
cline	dorſe	force	rage	ſue	tice	truſt
cloſe	dow	gage	rich	ſure	tire	ure
clude	due	graff	roll	tail	tomb	
creaſe	dure	grain	ſhrine	terr	trap	
croach	feſt	grave	ſnare	thral	treat	

ex-

alt	ciſe	ert	pel	plore	punge	tort
ceed	cite	hale	pend	port	tend	tract
cel	claim	hauſt	pert	pone	tent	tream
cept	clude	iſt	pire	poſe	tinct	treme
cerpt	cuſe	pand	plain	pound	tirp	trude
change	erce	pect	plode	preſs	tol	ult

im-

im-

bale	broil	mure	peach	plead	preſt
bark	brue	pale	pede	plore	print
baſe	bue	pare	pel	ploy	prove
boſs	menſe	park	pend	poſe	pure
brace	merſe	part	plant	pow'r	pute

in-

camp	dear	firm	groſs	ſculp	tenſe	vade
cenſe	deed	flame	gulf	ſert	tent	veigh
chain	dent	flict	ject	ſiſt	terr	vent
chant	dite	force	join	ſnare	throne	ven
chaſe	dorſe	form	joy	ſpect	tice	veſt
cite	dow	fuſe	jure	ſpire	tire	vite
cline	duce	fringe	juſt	ſtal	tomb	ure
cloſe	dulge	gage	large	ſtil	treat	
clude	dure	gorge	lay	ſue	trench	
creaſe	fect	graff	quire	ſure	trigue	
croach	fer	grail	rol	tail	trude	
cur	feſt	grate	ſcribe	tend	truſt	

miſ-

cal	give	like	pend	ſhape	truſt
count	hap	name	take	chieve	uſe
deed	lead	place	time		

out-

out-

bid	face	learn	right	ſtand	vie
brave	fang	live	run	ſtrip	wit
do	go	ride	ſell		

over-

aw	eat	heave	paſs	ſeethe	take
bear	fill	lay	priſe	ſell	throw
bold	fly	ly	rate	ſet	thwart
caſt	flow	live	reach	ſhade	top
catch	go	load	ripe	ſhod	turn
charge	grow	look	rule	ſkip	ween
cloud	hip	match	ſea	ſlip	weigh
come	heat	much	ſee	ſpread	whelm

per-

ceive	force	fume	chance	mit	ſiſt	tain
fect	form	haps	jure	plex	ſuade	vert

pre-

fer	miſe	ſage	ſent	ſume	text
fix	pare	ſcrive	ſerve	tence	vail
judge	penſe	ſcribe	ſide		

pro-

pro-

ceed	duce	long	poſe	tect	vide
claim	fane	nounce	rogue	teſt	voke
cure	found	penſe	ſcribe	tract	voſt

re-

act	cruit	hearſe	peal	ſerve	tard
bate	deem	ject	peat	ſide	take
bound	dound	join	pine	ſign	treat
buff	dreſs	lapſe	ply	ſiſt	trench
build	duce	late	port	ſolve	trieve
buke	fer	lax	poſe	ſort	turn
call	fine	lay	preſs	ſound	veal
cant	fit	leaſe	prive	ſpect	venge
cede	flect	lent	proach	ſpire	vere
ceive	flex	ly	prove	ſtore	verſe
ceipt	flux	lieve	pugn	ſtrain	vert
ceit	form	mark	pell	ſtrict	view
cite	fract	mit	pute	ſume	vile
claim	frain	move	queſt	tail	viſe
cluſe	freſh	new	quire	tain	vive
coil	fund	nounce	quite	tire	voke
count	gain	pair	ſcind	tort	volt
courſe	grate	pay	ſent	tract	volve

ſub-

ſub- ſuc-

due join miſs orn ſide tract ceed cinct
ject lime mit ſcribe ſiſt vert ceſs cumb

ſup-

plant ply plies port poſe preſs - - -

ſur-

ceaſe charge miſe mount prize round vey vive

ſuſ-

pect pence pend tain - - - - - -

tranſ-

cend cribe fer form greſs late mit mute

un-

apt	dreſs	hinge	mask	try'd
arm'd	due	horſe	paid	taught
bind	fair	hurt	plow'd	teach
blind	fix'd	juſt	prun'd	thrift
bolt	fold	kind	ripe	true
born	found	king	ſafe	truſs

bound

un-

bound	gird	lace	ſaid	ſweet
brace	glue	lade	ſheathe	true
broke	knit	learn	ſhorn	twine
build	known	leſs	ſhut	vail
caſe	clad	like	ſound	wind
chain	claſp	load	ſpent	worn
charm	clean	lock	ſtain'd	wound
chaſte	clothe	looſe	told	wreathe
done	daunt	man	ſure	yoke

Exceptions from this Rule.

A-ſpect	im-poſt	ſtep	plus
col-league	pulſe	ſtinct	pre-cept
lege	in-ceſt	to-	cinct
com-merce	come	ward	face
pact	flux	out-caſt	fect
paſs	greſs	cry	pro-blem
plice	land	law	ceſs
con-cord	let	let	em
courſe	meat	moſt	fit
crete	moſt	rage	phet
quer	ner	ſide	ſpect
queſt	queſt	ward	ſtrate
ſtant	ſide	word	voſt
tact	ſight	over-ſight	greſs
diſ-tich	ſtance	ture	re-greſs
trict	ſtant	moſt	ſcue

N. B.

N. B. *When final Syllables, or additional Endings, are join'd to Words of one Syllable, the first Syllable is long.* See Part II. Chap. I. Sect. II. *of Qualities,* Rule IV. *and* V. *and* Sect. I. *of Names and their Numbers,* Rule II.

III. *All uncompounded Words of two Syllables have their first Syllable long, except these in* Rule I. *of this* Section. *The Examples of the first seven Rules of* Section I. *concerning the Division of Syllables, are also Examples of this Rule. Take more Examples following, as they are ranged in Order according to their different Endings.*

-ar	Mon-grel	Crim-ſon	-ow
Col-lar	Mor-ſel	Dea-con	Fel-low
Mor-tar	Par-ſel	Leſ-ſon	Bil-low
No-tar	Quar-rel	Ma-ſon	Pil-low
Pil-lar	Scoun-drel	Mut-ton	Wil-low
Scho-lar	-et	Pa-tron	Mar-row
-ard	Muſ-ket	Par-ſon	Spar-row
Hag-gard	Trum-pet	Per-ſon	Mor-row
Ha-zard	Blan-ket	Pri-ſon	Sor-row
Cow-ard	Vel-vet	Poi-ſon	Mea-dow
Slug-gard	-on	Rea-ſon	Wi-dow
-el	A-pron	Sea-ſon	-or
Flan-nel	Cot-ton	Wea-pon	Doc-tor

Hec-

Hec-tor	Mir-rour	fur-niſh	En-try
Hor-ror	Ri-gour	fur-biſh	Fer-ry
Li-quor	Va-pour	nou-riſh	Fil-ly
May-or	Va-lour	pe-riſh	Pi-ty
Ma-jor	-ice	pub-liſh	Plen-ty
Mi-nor	Juſ-tice	pu-niſh	Pul-ly
Paſ-tor	Ma-lice	tar-niſh	Pup-py
Ra-zor	Of-fice	van-quiſh	ral-ly
-our	Prac-tice	-y	Sal-ly
Fa-vour	Pren-tice	Ar-my	Safe-ty
Fer-vour	Ser-vice	Beau-ty	Sen-try
Ho-nour	-iſh	Boun-ty	Stum-py
Hu-mour	Ble-miſh	Cen-try	Sto-ry
La-bour	che-riſh	Ci-ty	Stea-dy
Ma-nour	fi-niſh	Pen-ny	Stu-dy

N. B. *For more Examples ſee* Part III. Chap. I. Sect. I. Rule V.

IV. *When an additional Beginning or Ending is join'd to a Word of two Syllables, the Syllable that was formerly long, continues ſo.*

I. *Examples of Compounds having the firſt Syllable long according to their Originals.*

Endings.

-al	na-tur	com-fort	Faith-ful
Bu-ri	prac-tic	fa-ther	Fool-iſh
ca-ſu	ſcrip-tur	fin-ger	Friend-li
chy-mic	tra-gic	mo-ther	Hand-ſome
claſ-ſic	ty-pic	mo-ney	Ho-li
co-mic	-ance	mer-ci	Man-li
cri-min	Fur-ther	num-ber	-ful
cu-bic	He-rit	pi-ti	beau-ti
feſ-tiv	Tem-per	-neſs.	boun-ti
fu-ne	Va-ri	Cheer-ful	plen-ti
ge-ner	Vi-gil	Come-li	ſor-row
gra-du	Ut-ter	Child-iſh	-ly
phy-ſic	-leſs	Coſt-li	bo-di
fi-nic	ac-ti-on	Drunk-en	bro-ther
mu-ſic	bot-tom	Ea-ger	but-cher
mu-tu	bro-ther	Ea-ſi	cer-tain

II. *Ex-*

II. *Examples of Compounds having the ſecond Syllable long according to their Originals.*

Beginnings.

Ac-	cou-rage	dan-ger	hand-ſome
com-plice	fi-gure	tan-gle	hap-py
com-pliſh	ho-neſt	tit-le	heal-thy
cuſ-tom	ho-nour	Im-	ho-ly
quit-tance	mem-ber	mo-ral	law-ful
Ad-	or-der	mor-tal	love-ly
mo-niſh	plea-ſure	In-	luc-ky
van-tage	qui-et	a-mour	plea-ſant
ven-ture	ſer-vice	car-nate	pu-niſh'd
ver-tiſe	tem-per	ceſ-ſant	ru-ly
Con-	Em-	cir-cle	ſeem-ly
ſum-mate	bel-liſh	cloi-ſter	thirſ-ty
tem-plate	bez-zel	cul-cate	wa-ry
ti-nue	bow-el	de-cent	wel-come
tri-bute	broi-der	gen-der	wil-ling
ver-ſant	pa-nel	ha-bit	wit-ting
De-	pri-ſon	hi-bit	wor-thy
lin-quent	En-	Un-	writ-ten
li-ver	a-ble	cer-tain	mind-ful
mo-liſh	a-mel	ci-vil	man-ly
mon-ſtrate	com-paſs	come-ly	qui-et
Diſ-	coun-ter	co-ver	re-vel
com-fit	cou-rage	ea-ſy	ſtea-dy
co-ver	cum-ber	god-ly	weil-dy

Endings.

-al	-ence	Ad-vance	In-fringe
E-ſpouſ	Ab-horr	A-gree	In-duce
Re-hearſ	Con-ſiſt	Al-lure	In-gage
Re-new	De-pend	A-mend	Re-freſh
Re-quit	Sub-ſiſt	A-muſe	Re-ſent
Re-priſ	-ive	Ap-part	Re-tire
-ance	a-buſ	Ap-point	Re-fine
A-bund	at-tent	Con-ceal	-ure
Ac-cept	con-ſumpt	Con-duce	A-vail
Ac-quaint	ef-fect	Em-ploy	Com-poſ
Ad-mitt	in-cluſ	En-large	Diſ-pleaſ
Al-low	-ment	En-dow	De-part
Ap-pear	A-baſe	In-dear	In-cloſ
Aſ-ſiſt	A-bate	In-dict	In-dent

III. *Examples of Compounds having the laſt Syllable long after their Originals.*

ac-	an-nul	im-	ap-ply
qui-eſce	ap-pear	ma-ture	be-come
ap-	ap-point	in-	be-have
per-tain	com-poſe	cor-rect	con-ceive
pre-hend	com-mend	di-rect	re-
con-	con-cert	diſ-creet	col-lect
de-ſcend	con-tent	diſ-poſe	con-cile
diſ-	o-bey	diſ-tinct	in-force
af-fect	poſ-ſeſs	miſ-	pre-hend
al-low	re-gard	ad-viſe	pre-ſent

Excep-

Exceptions from this Rule.

ab-ſtain	Ab-ſti-nence	main-tain	Main-te-nance
ac-cede	Ac-ci-dence	ne-glect	Ne-gli-gence
com-ply	Com-pli-ment	per-tain	Per-ti-nence
con-fer	Con-fe-rence	pre-fer	Pre-fe-rence
con-fide	Con-fi-dence	pre-ſide	Pre-ſi-dent
con-tain	Con-ti-nence	pro-teſt	Pro-te-ſtant
ex-creſce	Ex-cre-ment	pre-vail	Pre-va-lence
ig-nore	Ig-no-rance	ſuſ-tain	Suſ-te-nance
in-cide	In-ci-dence	pro-rogue	Pro-ro-gate

And it may be a few more.

V. *Moſt Compounds of many Syllables follow the Rules of their Originals, have the third Syllable from the laſt long.*

Words of three Syllables.

Cre-di-ble	glo-bu-lar	E-lo-quence
du-ra-ble	cir-cu-lar	E-mi-nence
hor-ri-ble	ſe-cu-lar	Im-pu-dence
mu-ta-ble	jo-cu-lar	In-di-gence
mo-va-ble	o-cu-lar	In-no-cence
no-ta-ble	Se-cre-tar	Peſ-ti-lence
poſ-ſi-ble	Cre-di-tor	Ve-he-mence
pro-ba-ble	De-bi-tor	cal-cu-late
ſen-ſi-ble	Con-ſe-quence	cap-ti-vate
ter-ri-ble	Di-li-gence	cir-cu-late

vir-

vin-di-cate	Cour-te-ſy	Maſ-te-ry
Au-gu-ry	De-pu-ty	Me-mo-ry
Bat-te-ry	Deſ-ti-ny	Mi-ſe-ry
Bi-go-try	E-qui-ty	No-ta-ry
Bre-vi-ty	Fal-la-cy	No-vel-ty
Bri-be-ry	Fal-ſi-ty	Nun-ne-ry
Chy-miſ-try	Fop-pe-ry	Pa-ri-ty
Col-lo-quy	For-ge-ry	Po-et-ry
Co-me-dy	In-fa-my	Po-li-cy
Com-pa-ny	Le-ni-ty	Pro-per-ty
Con-tra-ry	Le-pro-ſy	U-ni-ty

Words of four Syllables.

At-tain-a-ble	un-move-a-ble
com-men-da-ble	un-quench-a-ble
com-pa-ra-ble	un-ſearch-a-ble
de-ſi-ra-ble	ce-leſ-ti-al
de-cli-na-ble	ef-fec-tu-al
in-fal-li-ble	em-pha-ti-cal
im-poſ-ſi-ble	fan-taſ-ti-cal
im-mu-ta-ble	gram-ma-ti-cal
in-cre-di-ble	hy-dro-pi-cal
in-de-li-ble	a-ro-ni-cal
in-cu-ra-ble	i-ro-ni-cal
in-ca-pa-ble	pa-the-ti-cal
in-ſen-ſi-ble	ty-ran-ni-cal
ſup-port-a-ble	Com-po-ſi-tor
ſup-poſ-a-ble	Con-ſpi-ra-tor
un-blame-a-ble	Em-broi-der-er
un-change-a-ble	In-he-ri-tor

ir-re-gu-lar
Pro-ge-ni-tor
Con-ti-nu-ance
Con-ve-ni-ence
In-con-ti-nence
Im-pa-ti-ence
Im-per-ti-nence
In-com-pe-tence
In-dif-fe-rence
Ir-re-ve-rence
Mag-ni-fi-cence
Mu-ni-fi-cence
Om-ni-sci-ence
Pre-e-mi-nence
ab-bre-vi-ate
ac-com-mo-date
ca-pa-ci-tate
com-mu-ni-cate
con-fe-de-rate
con-gra-tu-late
de-ge-ne-rate
de-li-be-rate
de-po-pu-late
de-ter-mi-nate
il-lu-mi-nate
in-au-gu-rate
in-fa-tu-ate
ob-li-te-rate
pre-des-ti-nate
pre-do-mi-nate
Ca-pa-ci-ty
Cap-ti-vi-ty
Con-for-mi-ty
Con-gru-i-ty
Di-ver-si-ty
E-qua-li-ty
E-nor-mi-ty
E-ter-ni-ty
Fer-ti-li-ty
Fi-de-li-ty
Fra-gi-li-ty
Hu-ma-ni-ty
Im-mu-ni-ty
Im-pu-ni-ty
In-dem-ni-ty
In-dig-ni-ty
In-fi-ni-ty
In-fir-mi-ty
I-ni-qui-ty
No-bi-li-ty
Pos-te-ri-ty
Sa-ga-ci-ty
Se-cu-ri-ty
Se-ve-ri-ty

Sim-pli-ci-ty
Sin-ce-ri-ty
Sta-bi-li-ty
Tran-quil-li-ty
Ve-ra-ci-ty
Un-cer-tain-ty

Words of five Syllables.

A-ca-de-mi-cal
aſ-tro-lo-gi-cal
aſ-tro-no-mi-cal
di-a-bo-li-cal
e-pi-de-mi-cal
hy-po-cri-ti-cal
ma-giſ-te-ri-al
ma-the-ma-ti-cal
Teſ-ti-mo-ni-al
Af-fa-bi-li-ty
Am-bi-gu-i-ty
A-ni-mo-ſi-ty
An-ni-ver-ſa-ry
Ho-ſpi-ta-li-ty
Im-mo-ra-li-ty
Li-be-ra-li-ty
Mag-na-ni-mi-ty
Me-di-o-cri-ty
Mul-ti-pli-ci-ty
Mu-ta-bi-li-ty
Non-con-for-mi-ty
Op-por-tu-ni-ty
Per-pe-tu-i-ty
Per-ſpi-cu-i-ty
Poſ-ſi-bi-li-ty
Prin-ci-pa-li-ty
Pro-di-ga-li-ty
Sin-gu-la-ri-ty
U-ni-for-mi-ty
U-ni-ver-ſi-ty

Words of ſix and ſeven Syllables.

A-riſ-to-cra-ti-cal
ec-cle-ſi-aſ-ti-cal
en-thu-ſi-aſ-ti-cal
Co-eſ-ſen-ti-a-li-ty
Fa-mi-li-a-ri-ty
Im-mu-ta-bi-li-ty
Ir-re-gu-la-ri-ty
U-ni-ver-ſa-li-ty

N. B.

N. B. *To theſe add all Words ending in* cial, tial, cian, tian, ſion, tion, *&c. all which evidently belong to this Rule, as they are commonly divided into Syllables; but I rather incline not to divide them, becauſe they make but one ſimple Sound to the Ear, as is obſerved in the Rules of Spelling, to which I refer. There may be others of the ſame Kind, but let theſe ſuffice to make good the Rule.*

VI. Some Compounds following the Rules of their Originals have two long Syllables, the ſecond and fourth from the End, but the Quantity of the ſecond is in ſome more *weakly*, in others more *loudly* pronounced in the Delivery.

Words of four Syllables, the ſecond weakly pronounced.

An-ti-qua-ry	San-ctu-a-ry	O-ra-to-ry
ar-bi-tra-ry	Se-cre-ta-ry	Pur-ga-to-ry
Com-miſ-ſa-ry	tri-bu-ta-ry	Ma-tri-mo-ny
ex-em-pla-ry	vo-lun-ta-ry	Pa-tri-mo-ny
mer-ce-na-ry	Al-le-go-ry	Con-tu-ma-cy
Mi-li-ta-ry	Con-ſiſ-to-ry	Pa-ſi-ca-cy
ne-ceſſa-ry	In-ven-to-ry	Il-le-gal-cy

The

The ſecond Syllable loudly pronounced.

Ac-qui-eſ-cence	or-na-men-tal
Con-de-ſcen-dence	ſup-ple-men-tal
Cor-reſ-pon-dence	Ar-bi-tra-tor
Om-ni-pre-ſence	Pre-de-ceſ-ſor
ap-pre-hen-ſive	Re-for-ma-do
com-pre-hen-ſive	Re-ne-ga-do
diſ-re-ſpec-tive	Diſ-ap-point-ment
in-diſ-tinct-ly	Re-in-force-ment
Diſ-ap-pear-ance	Miſ-ad-ven-ture
Per-ſe-ve-rance	In-ter-mix-ture

Words of five Syllables, the ſecond weakly pronounced.

a-bo-mi-na-ble	Aux-i-li-a-ry
com-mu-ni-ca-ble	Con-tri-bu-ta-ry
diſ-cre-di-ta-ble	he-re-di-ta-ry
in-nu-me-ra-ble	In-cen-di-a-ry
in-ſu-pe-ra-ble	pe-cu-ni-a-ry
un-mea-ſur-a-ble	Re-po-ſi-ta-ry
un-par-don-a-ble	un-ne-ceſ-ſa-ry
un-pro-fi-ta-ble	Con-fe-de-ra-cy
un-rea-ſon-a-ble	Le-gi-ti-ma-cy
un-ſea-ſon-a-ble	Ex-u-be-ran-cy
un-ſa-ti-a-ble	Im-com-pe-ten-cy
un-ſe-pa-ra-ble	In-con-ti-nen-cy

The

Praxis *on the foregoing Part.*

The Ten Commandments, Exod. xx.

GOD ſpake all theſe Words, ſaying, I am the Lord thy God, which have brought thee out of the Land of *Egypt*, out of the Houſe of Bondage.

I. Thou ſhalt have no other Gods before Me.

II. Thou ſhalt not make unto thee any graven Image, or any Likeneſs of *any Thing*, that is in Heaven above, or that is in the Earth beneath, or that is in the Water under the Earth; thou ſhalt not bow down thyſelf to them, nor ſerve them: For I the Lord thy God, am a jealous God, viſiting the Iniquity of the Fathers upon the Children, unto the Third and Fourth *Generation* of them that hate Me, and ſhewing Mercy unto Thouſands of them that love Me, and keep My Commandments.

III. Thou ſhalt not take the Name of the Lord thy God in vain: For the Lord will not hold him guiltleſs, that taketh his Name in vain.

IV. Remember the *Sabbath-day*, to keep it holy: Six Days ſhalt thou labour, and do all

all thy Work; but the ſeventh Day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God; in it thou ſhalt not do any Work, Thou, nor thy Son, nor thy Daughter, thy Man-ſervant, nor thy Maid-ſervant, nor thy Cattle, nor the Stranger that is within thy Gates: For, in ſix Days the Lord made Heaven and Earth, the Sea, and all that in them is, and reſted the ſeventh Day, wherefore the Lord bleſſed the *Sabbath-day*, and hallowed it.

V. Honour thy Father and thy Mother, that thy Days may be long upon the Land, which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

VI. Thou ſhalt not kill.

VII. Thou ſhalt not commit Adultery.

VIII. Thou ſhalt not ſteal.

IX. Thou ſhalt not bear falſe Witneſs againſt thy Neighbour.

X. Thou ſhalt not covet thy Neighbour's Houſe, thou ſhalt not covet thy Neighbour's Wife, nor his Man-ſervant, nor his Maid-ſervant, nor his Ox, nor his Aſs, nor any Thing that is thy Neighbour's.

The LORD's PRAYER, Matth. vi.

OUR Father which art in Heaven, Hallowed be thy Name; Thy Kingdom come; Thy Will be done in Earth, as it

as it is in Heaven; give us this Day our daily Bread; and forgive us our Debts, as we forgive our Debtors; and lead us not into Temptation, but deliver us from Evil: For thine is the Kingdom, and the Power, and the Glory, for ever. *Amen.*

The CREED.

I BELIEVE in God the Father Almighty, Maker of Heaven and Earth: And in Jeſus Chriſt his only Son our Lord; who was conceived by the Holy Ghoſt, born of the Virgin *Mary*, ſuffered under *Pontius Pilate*, was crucified, dead buried; he * deſcended into Hell; the third Day he roſe again from the Dead; he aſcended into Heaven, and ſitteth on the Right-hand of God the Father Almighty; from thence he ſhall come, to judge the Quick and the Dead: I believe in the Holy Ghoſt; the holy Catholick Church, the Communion of Saints, the Forgiveneſs of Sins, the Reſurrection of the Body, and the Life everlaſting. *Amen.*

* *i. e.* Continued in the State of the Dead, and under the Power of Death till the third Day.

PART. III.

Of the Nature and Uſe of Words *conſidered ſeparately and by themſelves; and alſo their Relations and Dependencies with regard to one another, as they ſtand join'd together in* SENTENCES.

CHAP. I.

Of WORDS *ſimply conſidered.*

WE come now from mere Sounds to Words themſelves, by which we expreſs the Names of Things, their Qualities, Circumſtances, Beings, Actions, Paſſions, with their Relations, Regards and Connexions to and with each other. According

cording to which Definition, there are four Kinds of Words in all Languages, as,

I. *Names.*
II. *Qualities.*
III. *Affirmations.*
IV. *Particles.*

SECT. I.

Of Names.

NAMES expreſs the Things themſelves ſimply, and they are of three Sorts; as, *common*, *proper* and *perſonal*. A common Name agrees to the whole Kind; as *a Hat*, which expreſſes every body's Hat, as well *as your Hat* and *my Hat*. A proper Name diſtinguiſhes Particulars; as *James*, *George*, &c. Perſonal Names are uſed to ſupply the Want of the other two; as *I*, *thou*, *he*, &c.

Of their Numbers.

I. Names in general denoting either one or more of the ſame Kind, muſt have different Numbers to expreſs this Difference of Names; as, *the ſingular Number*, which ſignifies but one, and the *Plural*, which ſignifies two or more Things.

The *plural* Number generally is form'd by adding (*s*) to the *ſingular*; as

Singular

Singular,	*Plural.*	*Singular,*	*Plural.*
Book,	Books.	Fault,	Faults.
Court,	Courts.	Guide,	Guides.
Day,	Days.	Oath,	Oaths.
Ear,	Ears.	Inn,	Inns.
Egg,	Eggs.	Owl,	Owls.

II. This Addition makes a Syllable more in the *Plural*, when the *Singular* Number ends in *ſs*, *ſe*, *ze*, *x*, *ch*, *ſh*, *ce*, *ge*; as,

Singular,	*Plural.*	*Singular,*	*Plural.*
Aſs,	Aſſes.	Maze,	Mazes.
Paſs,	Paſſes.	Prize,	Prizes.
Meſs,	Meſſes.	Size,	Sizes.
Preſs,	Preſſes.	Breeze,	Breezes.
Caſe,	Caſes.	Ax,	Axes.
Curſe,	Curſes.	Box,	Boxes.
Horſe,	Horſes.	Pox,	Poxes.
Nurſe,	Nurſes.	Fox,	Foxes.
Bunch,	Bunches.	Face,	Faces,
Church,	Churches.	Grace,	Graces.
Switch,	Switches.	Lace,	Laces.
March,	Marches.	Place,	Places.
Buſh,	Buſhes.	Age,	Ages.
Diſh,	Diſhes.	Hedge,	Hedges.
Marſh,	Marſhes.	Pledge,	Pledges.
Ruſh,	Ruſhes.	Stage,	Stages.

III. And

III. And when the *ſingular* Number ends in (*y*), that Letter is changed into (*ies*) *Plural*; as,

Sing.	*Plur.*	*Sing.*	*Plur.*
Army,	Armies.	Beauty,	Beauties.
Entry,	Entries.	City,	Cities.

IV. And (*f*) *ſingular* is generally changed into (*ves*) *plural*; as,

Sing.	*Plur.*	*Sing.*	*Plur.*
Knife,	Knives.	Life,	Lives.
Loaf,	Loaves.	Leaf,	Leaves.

except *Roof*, *Hoof*, *Dwarf*, *Scarf*, *Grief*, and a few more that follow the general Rule of (*s*), with thoſe whoſe *Singulars* end in (*ff*). There are alſo ſome few Irregulars; as *Man*, *Men*; *Woman*, *Women*; *Ox*, *Oxen*, &c. *Louſe*, *Lice*; *Mouſe*, *Mice*; &c. *Tooth*, *Teeth*; *Penny*, *Pence*. *Deer* and *Sheep* are the ſame in both Numbers.

V. The common Names admit of the Signs, *a*, *an*, before their *ſingular*, and *the* before both Numbers; that is, *a* before Conſonants, *an* before Vowels, and *the* before both;

both; as *a Man, an Aſs; the Man, the Men; the Aſs, the Aſſes.* And ſometimes they need no Sign at all, as *Mankind, Men, Books*, &c.

N.B. *For more Examples of common Names, ſee all thoſe Words beginning with Capitals, under Rule* III. IV. V. VI. *Section* II. *Chap.* II. *Part* II. *of the Quantities of Syllables.*

VI. But theſe that ſignify Things that either Nature or Art has made double, do for that Reaſon want the *ſingular* Number; as,

Annals,	Alps,	Aſhes,	Bowels,
Bellows,	Breeches,	Calends,	Creſſes,
Entrails,	Ides,	Nones,	Sciſſors,
Snuffers,	Tongs,	Lungs,	

VII. All proper Names want the *plural* Number, and ſo never have the Signs *a, an, the*, before *them*, whether they be Names of *Men, Women, living Creatures, Mountains, Rivers, Virtues, Vices, Habits, Metals, Herbs, Liquids, Spices, Grains*, &c.

Examples

Examples of proper Names of two Syllables, having the firſt Syllable long, like thoſe in Part II. Ch. II. Sect. II. *of Quantities*, Rule III.

Aaron
Abel
Abner
Achiſh
Agag
Achab
Achaz
Albert
Alfred
Aloes
Alpha
Ammon
Amnon
Amos
Amram
Andrew
Annas
April
Aram
Ardour
Arnold
Arnon
Aſa
Aſaph
Aſhur
Aſthma
Auguſt
Autumn
Azbuk
Azmon
Azure
Baal
Babel
Bakkuk
Balak
Baltic
Barak
Baruc
Baſhan
Bedford
Bedlam
Berith
Bernard
Bethel
Bethſhan
Bildad
Bilhah
Biſcay
Blaſtus
Blenheim
Boaz
Bozrah
Briſtol
Britain
Cadiz
Calais
Caleb
Cambridge
Carliſle
Carmel
Caſtor
Cedron
Cephas
Ceſar
China
Chittim
Chriſtmas
Clement
Corban
Cozbi
Cuſhun
Cyprus
Cyrus
Dagon
Danube
Dathan

Dathan
David
Debir
Dedan
Delphos
Demas
Denbigh
Derby
Didon
Dinah
Doeg
Dorcas
Dothan
Dublin
Dunkirk
Durham
Eaſter
Ebal
Eber
Eden
Edmund
Edom
Edward
Edwin
Eglon
Egypt
Ekron
Elam
Eli
Endor

Enoch
Enos
Ephod
Ephron
Eſau
Eſhcol
Eſrom
Eſſex
Eſther
Etham
Europe
Ezrah
Felix
Feſtus
Francis
Gaza
Geber
Gerſhom
Geſhur
Gezer
Gilbert
Gilgal
Goodwin
Gomer
Goſhen
Hadad
Hagar
Hamor
Haman
Hannah

Haran
Heber
Hebron
Henry
Hermes
Hermon
Herod
Hertford
Holland
Homer
Hophni
Horace
Horeb
Humphrey
Huſhi
Huſhim
Hymen
Hyphen
Haac
Ipſwich
Jabal
Jabin
Jacob
Jael
Jambres
Jannes
Japhet
Jaſon
Jehu
Jephthah

Jeſſe

Jeſſe
Jeſus
Joab
Joaſh
Joel
Jonas
Joppa
Joſeph
Jotham
Jubal
Judah
Judas
Judith
July
Juſtus
Kadeſh
Keder
Keilah
Kohath
Korah
Laban
Lachiſh
Lamech
Laurence
Leah
Levi
Lewis
Libnah
Lincoln
Lisbon
Litchfield
London
Lucy
Lydda
Lyſtra
Machir
Magog
Mammon
Mamre
Manna
Martha
Mary
Matthew
Meſhech
Micah
Milan
Milcah
Moab
Moloch
Monmouth
Moſes
Nabal
Naboth
Nadab
Nadir
Nahor
Nathan
Nebat
Necho
Nectar
Nimrod
Noah
Norman
Obed
Omer
Omri
Onan
Ophir
Ophrah
Oreb
Ornan
Ovid
Oxford
Padan
Paris
Paſhur
Pekah
Peleg
Pembroke
Peter
Pharez
Phenix
Philip
Pilate
Piſgah
Priſca
Raca
Rachel
Rahab
Reuben

Rich-

Richard
Rimmon
Rizpah
Robert
Roger
Rowland
Rufus
Salem
Salmon
Samſon
Sarah
Sardis
Satan
Saturn
Savoy
Shadrach
Shallum
Shechem
Shittim
Shuſhan
Suſan
Simon
Sinai
Sion
Smyrna
Sodom
Stafford
Stephen
Stockholm
Succoth
Tabor
Tarſhiſh
Thamar
Thomas
Thummim
Titus
Tobit
Topaz
Tophet
Tubal
Tindal
Tyrus
Vaſhti
Venice
Venus
Urim
Uzzah
Walter
William
Warwick
Xerxes
Zadock
Zalmon
Zeno
Ziba
Ziklag
Zilpah
Zimri
Zion
Zippor
Zophar
Zoan
Zoar

Proper Names of three Syllables having the third Syllable long, like thoſe in Part II. Chap. II. Sect. II. Rules IV. *and* V.

Abſalom
Africa
Agabus
Algebra
Almodad
Amalek
Amethyſt
Angleſey
Antichriſt
Antioch
Antipas
Aquila
Arragon

Arragon
Askelon
Auſtria
Babylon
Barbary
Barnabas
Bathſheba
Bdellium
Belial
Benjamin
Bethany
Bethlehem
Bigamy
Buckingham
Cajaphas
Capricorn
Catharine
Chocolate
Chriſtian
Charity
Claudius
Corſica
Damaris
Daniel
Delilah
Didymus
Diligence
Edinburgh
Elihu
Eliphaz
Elymas
Ephraim
Euchariſt
Exeter
Exodus
Frederic
Gabriel
Galilee
Galloway
Geneſis
Germany
Gideon
Gilead
Golgotha
Gregory
Havilah
Hungary
Haddington
Huntington
Iſſachar
Italy
Jezebel
Jonadab
Jonathan
Joſaphat
Joſhua
Julius
Jupiter
Kadmiel
Kalander
Lazarus
Lebanon
Leiceſter
Lemuel
Lucifer
Lucius
Lycia
Lyſias
Machpelah
Magdalen
Mahomet
Malachi
Mantua
Margaret
Marjory
Media
Mercury
Miriam
Muſcovy
Naphtali
Nazareth
Nicolas
Nineveh
Normandy
Nottingham
Othniel
Palatine
Paleſtine
Paſſover
Patriarch Pe-

Penuel
Pentecoſt
Pergamos
Phanuel
Phineas
Phrygia
Portugal
Potiphar
Prochorus
Rocheſter
Roſamond
Samuel
Sanhedrim
Saxony
Sicily
Simeon
Siſera
Sodomy
Sorcery
Solomon
Soſthenes
Switzerland
Sunderland
Syria
Tartary
Timothy
Tuſcany
Tychicus
Valentine
Vatican
Uriel
Whitſuntide
Winchester
Xenophon
Zachary
Zebedee

The ſecond Syllable long.

Abaddon
Abihu
Abiram
Adullam
Agrippa
Ahija
Appendix
Auguſtus
Barabbas
Barjeſus
Barjona
Belſhazzar
Bernice
Betheſda
Biſſextile
Chaldea
Chimera
Chorazin
Cyrene
Damaſcus
Darius
December
Diana
Dilemma
Elias
Elijah
Eliſha
Emmaus
Equator
Eraſmus
Eraſtus
Eſaias
Eunice
Euphrates
Gehazi
Geneva
Gerizim
Gomorrah
Goliah
Hilkiah
Horizon
Hoſannah
Hoſea
Jehoram
Jehovah
Joſias

Josias	Phenice	Sylvanus
Judea	Philetus	Thaddeus
Keturah	Philippi	Tobias
Manasseh	Priscilla	Tryphosa
Matthias	Rebekah	Tryphena
Messias	Salmone	Vienna
Miletum	Salome	Upharsin
Nicano	Sanballet	Uriah
November	Sapphira	Uzziah
October	Sarepta	Zaccheus
Orion	September	Zaleucus
Ozias	Susanna	Zalmunnah

Proper Names of four Syllables, the third Syllable from the End long.

Abednego	Bethulia	Elizabeth
Abimelech	Catastrophe	Elysium
Abinadab	Cesaria	Emmanuel
Achaia	Chronology	Enthusiasm
Achitophel	Celicia	Evangelist
Aminadab	Cornelius	Eurocydon
Antipatris	Cosmography	Ezekiel
Arabia	Cyrenius	Galatia
Armenia	Dalmatia	Gamaliel
Astronomy	Decapolis	Gennesaret
Astrology	Demetrius	Geography
Bartholomew	Democritus	Gethsemane
Bavaria	Diameter	Hermogenes
Bethabara	Diogenes	Hyperbole

Iconium Neapolis Senacherib
Illyricum Olympiad Seraglio
Jehoſhaphat Palatinate Sileſia
Jeruſalem Pamphilia Soſipater
Leviticus Phylactery Theophilus
Melchizedeck Phlebotomy Timotheus
Mercurius Polygamy Trogyllium
Methuſelah Quintilian Veſpaſian
Metropolis Salathiel Vitellius
Montgomery Sardinia Weſtphalia
Nathaniel Semiramus Zenobia

The ſecond Syllable from the End long.

Abiezer Fortunatus Nicodemus
Abilene Hadarezer Obadiah
Adonijah Hallelujah Obededom
Amadeus Hananiah Ptolomais
Ananias Hezekiah Rehoboam
Ariſtarchus Idumea Salmanezer
Azariah Jeconiah Saragoſſa
Barcelona Jeremiah Shecaniah
Bartimeus Jechonias Staniſlaus
Beerſheba Jeroboam Theodorus
Beltiſhazzar Mahanaim Thyatira
Boanerges Mattathias Trachonitis
Copenhagen Menelaus Zebadiah
Ebenezer Mytilene Zechariah
Eleazar Nazianzen Zedekiah
Eliezer Nehemiah Zephaniah

Per-

Perſonal Names,

Which are Three, as, *I*, *thou*, *he*, have alſo their *plural* Numbers, *we*, *ye*, *they*. We ſay (*you*) inſtead of (*thou*) which is ſeldom uſed but to God, and in ſolemn Addreſſes to the King.

Theſe perſonal Names have alſo a double State, thus

1	2	3	
I me	*Thou thee*	*He him*	*who, whom.*
We us	*Ye you*	*She her*	
		They them	

SECT. II.

Of Qualities.

As Names expreſs the Things themſelves, ſo Qualities expreſs their *Number*, *Shape*, *Motion*, *Relation*, *Poſture*, &c. as, *one Man*, a *handſome Woman*, a *flying Bird*, a *Sea-fiſh*, a *ſloping Table*, &c. Where *Man*, *Woman*, *Bird*, *Fiſh* and *Table*, are the Names, and *one*, *handſome*, *flying*, *Sea*, *ſloping*, are the Qualities of thoſe Names. You may know this Part of Speech, by putting the Word *Thing* after it, as *one Thing*, a *handſome Thing*, &c. for the Quality can ſignify nothing without the Name expreſt or underſtood, as *refuſe the*

Evil and chuſe the Good, the Word *Thing* is underſtood.

Qualities are of ſeveral Sorts; as,

I. Qualities of Poſſeſſion, which are form'd by adding (*'s*) to the Name; as *Man's Nature*, the *Lord's Day*, i. e. the *Nature of Man*, the *Day of the Lord*. If the plural Number end in (*s*), the (*s*) that forms the Number muſt yield to the (*s*) that forms the Poſſeſſion, as the *Lords Deciſions*, for the *Lords's Deciſions*, i. e. the *Deciſions of the Lords*. The ſame happens to Names of the ſingular Number ending in (*s*), as *Venus* Temple, for *Venus's* Temple, *i. e.* the Temple of *Venus*. Tho' the full Writing is preſerved in moſt Words; as *James's* Court, *Thomas's* Houſe, *&c.*

II. When one Name is put in Manner of *Quality* to another, and both join'd by this (-) Mark called a *Hyphen*, as,

Arras-hangings	Bull-dog	Chamber-maid
Back-ſlider	Bull-man	Checker-work
Back-friend	Birth-right	Cherry-wine
Bag-pipe	Brick-layer	Coffee-houſe
Book-keeper	Bride-groom	Fiſh-monger
Barn-door	Buck-thorn	Flower-pot

III. Per-

III. Perſonal Poſſeſſives; as *my*, *thy*, *her*, *our*, *your*, *their*; as, *my Book*, *your Hat*, *her Fan*, *our Friend*, *their Houſe*. Inſtead of which we uſe *mine*, *thine*, *hers*, *ours*, *yours*, *theirs*; as, this *Book* is *mine*, that *Hat* is *yours*, the *Fan* is *hers*, a *Friend* of *ours*, a *Country-houſe* of *theirs*.

IV. Qualities that imply *being*, *doing* or *ſuffering* in Times paſt, preſent or to come, are form'd by joining to other Words ſome *additional Endings*, and theſe following Qualities are derived from Names of one Syllable, and therefore have their firſt Syllable long. See *Note* upon *Rule* II. *Sect.* II. *Ch.* II. *Part* II.

By adding (y) *to the Name*, as,

aſhy	greedy	lucky	muſky
airy	hearty	luſty	naught
balmy	hardy	marſhy	noiſy
craſty	heady	mangy	rainy
doughty	hoary	maſſy	ſandy
eaſy	hungry	merry	ſcanty
filthy	juicy	mighty	ſpotty
fiſhy	knotty	moſſy	ſpungy
fleſhy	leaky	mouldy	windy
greaſy	lofty	muddy	weighty

By

By adding (ſom) *to the Name*, as,

Gameſom ligluſom loneſom noiſom, &c.

By adding (iſh) *to the Name*, as,

Aguiſh	dampiſh	laviſh	ſlaviſh
apiſh	doltiſh	lumpiſh	ſluttiſh
bluiſh	fottiſh	mariſh	ſqueamiſh
bookiſh	ſpaniſh	modiſh	thieviſh
briniſh	fooliſh	monkiſh	tickliſh
brutiſh	freakiſh	peeviſh	waggiſh
childiſh	knaviſh	ſheepiſh	whoriſh

By adding (ful) *to the Name*, as,

artful	fruitful	needful	ſlothful	woful
careful	manful	peaceful	ſportful	wilful

By adding (leſs) *to the Name*, as,

artleſs	fruitleſs	hopeleſs	peerleſs
careleſs	guiltleſs	lifeleſs	reſtleſs
doubtleſs	harmleſs	matchleſs	ſakeleſs
faultleſs	helpleſs	nameleſs	ſenſeleſs
fearleſs	heedleſs	needleſs	uſeleſs

By

By adding (ous) *to the Name*, as,

famous grievous leprous pompous timous
gracious joyous monſtrous ſumptuous virtuous

V. As the Qualities above are derived from Names by the Help of additional Endings, ſo in the ſame Manner ſome Names do come from Qualities,

By adding (neſs) *to the Quality*, as,

Blackneſs	Quickneſs	Frankneſs	Soundneſs
Slackneſs	Sickneſs	Bluntneſs	Meekneſs
Dimneſs	Thickneſs	Darkneſs	Greenneſs
Bigneſs	Lightneſs	Warmneſs	Keenneſs
Thinneſs	Brightneſs	Tartneſs	Deepneſs
Fatneſs	Mildneſs	Smartneſs	Sweetneſs
Flatneſs	Wildneſs	Pertneſs	Fleetneſs
Fitneſs	Smallneſs	Baſeneſs	Deadneſs
Shyneſs	Tallneſs	Whiteneſs	Deafneſs
Briſkneſs	Dullneſs	Fainneſs	Weakneſs
Vaſtneſs	Rudeneſs	Vainneſs	Leanneſs
Juſtneſs	Likeneſs	Plainneſs	Meanneſs
Harſhneſs	Fineneſs	Faintneſs	Neatneſs
Niceneſs	Rareneſs	Fairneſs	Greatneſs
Sideneſs	Kindneſs	Stoutneſs	Fierceneſs
Wideneſs	Blindneſs	Roundneſs	Cheapneſs

By adding (ty) *to the Quality*, as,

Cruelty Casualty Disloyalty Uncertainty, &c.

By adding (ity) *to the Quality*, as,

Civility Nativity Minority Priority Impurity
Rigidity Solidity Stupidity Rapidity Validity

VI. The Signs *a*, *an*, *the*, have the Nature of Qualities, because they cannot make Sense without the Name; as a *Man*, an *Ass*, the *World*, &c. See Examples under *Rule* V. *Sect.* I. *Of Names*, *Chap.* I. *Part* III. *These Signs* are left out, I. Before *Names* that signify *Things* in general; as *Woman* was made after *Man*. II. Before proper *Names*; as *Peter*, *John*, &c. See the *Examples* of *Rule* VII. *Sect.* I. of this *Chap.* III. Before any other Quality that virtually contains them, as one *Man*, some *Body*, any *Thing*, this *Book*, that *Town*, &c. and not an *one Man*, &c.

VII. Some Qualities arise from comparing other Qualities, which admit of two Steps or Degrees, and these are formed by prefixing the Words *more*, *most* or *very*, to the first Quality, but for the most Part they are distinguished by different Endings; thus, let the first Quality be fair, the next to that will

will be *fairer*, or *more fair*; and the laſt *moſt fair*, or *very fair*, or *faireſt*, beyond which there is nothing *fairer*.

EXAMPLES.

1.	2.	3. Steps.	1.	2.	3.
fair	fairer	faireſt	black	blacker	blackeſt
rich	richer	richeſt	poor	poorer	pooreſt
mild	milder	mildeſt	proud	prouder	proudeſt
ſweet	ſweeter	ſweeteſt	tart	tarter	tarteſt.

All Qualities that admit of *Increaſe* are compared in the Forms above,

Except

good better beſt bad, ill } or { worſe, worſer } worſt

little { leſs, leſſer } leaſt much, many } more moſt

NOTE.

The Quality (*all*) does not admit of Increaſe; but this Quality join'd to Names Singular relates to Quantity, to Names Plural ſignifies Number; the ſame may be ſaid of *much* and *more*; as *more Wine*, *all* the *Wine*, is meant the Quantity of the ſame *Wine*: But *more Wines*, *all Wines*, ſignify Number of dif-

different *Wines*. *Much* ſignifies Quantity, *many* Number; *as much* is ſeldom join'd to the Plural, *ſo many* is ſeldom join'd to the Singular; as *much Wine*, *many Wines*: But when *many* is ſingular, it will be needful to put the Signs *a*, or *an*, between it and the Name; as *many a Man*, *many an Aſs*. *Every* is always join'd with the Singular; as *every Man*, and not *every Men*, &c.

SECT. III.

Of Affirmations.

Definition.

Affirmation is that *Word* which affirms ſomething, with the Deſignation of *Time*, *Number* and *Perſon*, and expreſſes *Being*, *Doing*, *Suffering*, or the Want of theſe, or the like.

Our Tongue has but two Times diſtinguiſhed by their different Endings. The *Preſent* Time in the *Affirmation* itſelf; as *I love*, &c. The *Paſt* Time is form'd from the *Preſent*, by adding (*d* or '*d*) as, *I love*, *I lov'd*, *I play*, *I play'd*, &c. All other Times are expreſt by the Nine following *Auxiliaries*.

The Perſons and Numbers are always expreſt by the perſonal Names, *I*, *Thou*, *He*, in the Singular; and *We*, *Ye*, *They*, in the Plu-

Plural; which vary in the Endings of the Second and Third Perſons Singular; as,

	I	*Thou*	*He*		*We, ye, they*	
Sing. *Preſ.*	*love*	*loveſt*	*loves*	*Plur.*		*love*
Paſt	*loved*	*lovedſt*	*loved*			*loved*

Note, That the ſecond Perſon Singular is ſeldom uſed, but inſtead of it they join (*you*) with the *Affirmative* not varied; as *you love*, *you loved*, &c. and not *you loveſt*, *you lovedſt*, &c.

Of all other Affirmations, the following Nine are the moſt uſeful.

NB. See the following SCHEME.

The SCHEME.

DO

Times.	Singular Number.			Plural Number.	
	I	Thou	He	We, Ye, They,	
Pre.	do	doeſt	does	do	love, &c.
Paſ.	did	didſt	did	did	

WILL

Pre.	will	wilt	will	will	
Paſ.	wou'd	woud'ſt	wou'd	wou'd	

SHALL

Pre.	ſhall	ſhalt	ſhall	ſhall	
Paſ.	ſhou'd	ſhoud'ſt	ſhou'd	ſhou'd	

MAY

Pre.	may	may'ſt	may	may	
Paſ.	might	might'ſt	might	might	

CAN

Pre.	can	can'ſt	can	can	
Paſ.	cou'd	coud'ſt	cou'd	cou'd	

HAVE

Pre.	have	haſt	has	have	lov'd, &c.
Paſ.	had	had'ſt	had	had	

BE

Pre.	am	art	is	are	
	be	beeſt	be	be	
Paſ.	was	waſt	was	were	
	were	wert	were		

And I thou he { muſt / ought

Now

Now follows their Use and Significancy.

These Auxiliaries put before other *Affirmatives*, not only mark their *Present* and *Past* Times, but also the Times *to come*, the Times *perfectly* and *imperfectly past*, and the Time *more than perfectly past*. They likeways signify *Will*, *Power*, *Liberty*, *Necessity*, *Duty*, &c. And *lastly*, by varying their own Endings, they hinder the other *Affirmations* to vary theirs; as, *I do love*, *thou doest love*, *he does love*; and not thou *doest lovest*, or *he does loves*, &c. Tho' the two last, MUST and OUGHT, have no Variations, neither must the *Affirmations* following them have any, *Thou must love*, and not *thou must lovest*. Thou oughtest is now not used in any Author.

But more particularly,

1. DO and DID, put before other *Affirmations*, serve to express their Times with the greater Force, Distinction, and Fulness, as, *I do think*, *thou didst trifle with me*. When itself signifies *Action*, as, *I do such a Thing*, then it needs the other *Affirmatives* before it, to denote the Times and Manner of doing. The same may be said of WILL, HAVE; and BE admits all the rest before it.

2. WILL and SHOU'D before other *Affirmatives*, denote the Time to come, and so does WOU'D and SHOU'D, with this Differ-

rence, the firſt abſolutely, the other conditionally. In the firſt Perſon, WILL implies a Promiſe or Threat, SHALL a ſimple Futurity; as, *I ſhall do it, I will do it.* On the contrary, in the 2d and 3d Perſons, WILL ſimply foretels what SHALL promiſes or threats; as, *Thou wilt certainly*, &c. *He ſhall do it, I wou'd do it, if*, &c. ſhews Inclination in the Agent; *I ſhou'd like him, if he did well*, only a *ſimple Promiſe.* This laſt ſeems to be put for OUGHT in many Places; as, *I have many Time obliged him, he ſhou'd now return the Obligation*, i. e. *he ought to return it.*

3. MAY or CAN, MIGHT or COU'D, imply *Power* and *Liberty* in the Agent. They have Relation to the Time to *come*, as well as the Time *paſt* and *preſent*; *I may, I might, I can, I cou'd do it*, i. e. *it is poſſible and lawful for me to do it.*

4. HAVE, join'd to another *Affirmative*, marks the Time *perfectly paſt*; as, *I have read it ſomewhere.* HAD, *the Time more than perfectly paſt, or doubly paſt*, i. e. paſt *in reſpect to ſome other Thing that is alſo paſt*; as, *I had finiſhed my Letter when the Poſt came.* Which ſhews my Letter to have been written before the Poſt's coming, which is now alſo paſt. HAVE, after SHALL, marks the *future* paſt, *i. e. future* in itſelf, but paſt in reſpect

of

of another Thing to come; as, *by the Time I ſhall have finiſh'd my Letter, the Poſt will be here. My Letter* (which is not yet written) *will be finiſh'd and paſt when the Poſt* (who is not yet come) *will be here.*

5. AM, &c before a Name or Quality, expreſſes an *Affirmation* of *Being*, *Doing*, *Suffering*, in the preſent Time, *ſimply* and *properly*; as, *I am a Trader, Thou art reading, He is abuſed.* WAS, &c. before a Name or Quality, expreſſes an *Affirmation* of *Being*, *Doing*, *Suffering*, as preſent, but *improperly* and *imperfectly*, becauſe of its Relation to ſome other Thing already paſt; as, *He was a Captain in the Days of King* Charles II. The *Affirmation* is of his BEING a Captain in the Time *paſt*, with regard to the Speaker, but it marks the *preſent*, with reſpect to the Time of King *Charles*. DOING; as, *You was at Dinner when I called.* The Action of *Dining* is *preſent* with reſpect to my Calling, but *paſt* at the Time I ſpeak it.

6. MUST and OUGHT plainly imply *Neceſſity* and *Duty*; as, *You muſt do this for me, I ought to remember your Kindneſs.*

Thus with the Help of theſe Auxiliaries join'd to *Names*, *Qualities*, or other *Affirmatives* may be mark'd all the *Tenſes*, (as ſome call them) or rather the *Times* within which any

Thing is ſaid to BE, DO, or SUFFER; as, *I do love, thou waſt playing, he did ſpeak, I may ſay, I can tell you, that ſhou'd I ſpeak, you wou'd perhaps be diſobliged, he might have been ſo civil, I had not dealt ſo by him, had I been rude,* and the like. The chief Difficulties of which we preſume are explain'd above.

In all other Affirmations their paſt Times are form'd generally, by adding (*ed*, *'d*, or *d*) to the preſent; as, *I defy*, or *defie* in the *preſent Time*, has *defyed*, *defy'd*, *defied*, in the *paſt Times*.

Exceptions.

I. Where, for *Eaſineſs* or *Quickneſs* of Pronunciation, the (*d*) is ſometimes chang'd into (*t*) eſpecially after *c*, *ch*, *ſh*, *ff*, *gh*, *k*, *ck*, *p*, *x*, *s*, and *l*, when a ſhort *Vowel* goes before it.

Pref.	*paſt*		*pref.*	*paſt*	
grace	graced	grac't	reach	reach'd	reach't
place	placed	plac't	patch	patch'd	patch't
flaſh	flaſhed	flaſh't	puff	puffed	puff't
fluſh	fluſhed	fluſh't	ſtuff	ſtuff'd	ſtuff't
laugh	laughed	laught	rake	raked	rak't
cough	coughed	cought	wake	wak'd	wak't
crack	cracked	crackt	keep	keeped	kept
wrack	wracked	wrackt	ſleep	ſleep'd	ſlept
fix	fixed	fixt	ceaſe	ceaſed	ceas't
mix	mix'd	mixt	curſe	curſed	curſt
paſs	paſs'd	paſt	dwell	dwelled	dwelt
preſs	preſs'd	preſt	ſmell	ſmelled	ſmelt

II. When

II. When the regular Formation of the *paſt Time* requires a double Conſonant of *d* or *t*, they are changed, or rather incorporate into one ſingle *d* or *t*, as the one or other is eaſier to be pronounced; and frequently it happens, that the *Vowel* that was originally long is ſhortned in the Quantity, or is changed into ſome other ſhort *Vowel*; as,

lead	lead'd	led	bite	bit'd	bit
read	read'd	read	ſmite	ſmit't	ſmit
thread	thread'd	thred	write	writ't	writ
ſpread	ſpread'd	ſpread	chide	chid'd	chid
bleed	bleed'd	bled	hide	hid'd	hid
feed	feed'd	fed	ride	rid'd	rid
ſpeed	ſpeed'd	ſped	ſtride	ſtrid'd	ſtrid
bend	bend'd	bent	lemt	lend'd	lent
ſend	ſend'd	ſent	ſpend	ſpend'd	ſpent
rend	rend'd	rent	gird	gird'd	girt

III. The Vowel (*i*) is ſometimes changed into ſhort (*u* or *ou*), or long (*o*), but impolitely into open or broad (*a*), as

ſpin	ſpun	ſpan	rin	run	ran
begin	begun	began	ring	rung	rang
ſpring	ſprung	ſprang	fling	flung	flang
ſink	ſunk	ſank	drink	drunk	drank
find	found	fand	bind	bound	band
wind	won	wan	ride	rode	- - - -

IV. The Vowels (*e*, *a*, *ea*) are ſometimes chang'd into long (*o*, or *oe*) and ſometimes, tho' *impolitely*, into (*a*, or *u*) as

awake	awoke	* * *	get	got	gat
ſpeak	ſpoke	ſpake	forget	forgot	forgat
ſwear	ſwore	ſware	tear	tore	tare
wear	wore	ware	weave	wove	* * *
ſteal	ſtole	- - -	ſhake	ſhook	ſhuk
take	took	tuk	* * *	* * *	* * *
ſell	ſold	ſald	tell	told	- - - -

V. The Vowel (*ow*) changes into (*ew*), as,

know knew grow grew blow blew.

N. B. *There are ſome few more Exceptions, but theſe above are of the moſt Conſequence.*

II. Some Affirmations are form'd by changing the Quantity of the laſt Syllable of ſome Names, of which kind are theſe Examples contained under *Rule* I. *Section* II. *Chap.* II. *Part* II. Others are form'd by joining to the Name or Quality ſome *additional Beginning* or *Ending*; of this kind are ſeveral of theſe Examples contain'd under *Rule* II. *Section* II. *Chap.* II. *Part* II. Take theſe few following; as,

be-

be-guile	im-baſe	diſ-camp	im-power
e-ſpouſe	in-large	en-ſnare	out-face
im-bark	diſ-band	im-plant	diſ-grace
in-flame	en-rich	miſ-place	in-tomb
be-head	im-park	diſ-charge	in-chain
en-grain	miſ-name	en-throne	un-arm

Ending with (ize)

civil- idol- natural- allegor- canon- familiar-

Ending with (fy *or* fie)

beauti-	dei-	fructi-	ſancti-
cruci-	digni-	edi-	grati-
morti-	paci-	recti-	ſigni-
clari-	glori-	rari-	ſtupi-
damni-	dulci-	falſi-	juſti-
noti-	quali-	ſatis-	teſti-

III. As ſome *Affirmations* are derived from Names, ſo *ſome Names* are form'd by joining *additional Endings* to their Affirmations; ſee the Examples of *Rule* IV. *Sect.* II. *Chap.* II. *Part* II. Take more Examples following; as,

By adding (ance) *to the Affirmation.*

Aſſiſt-	Compear-	Diſturb-	Import-
Attend-	Compli-	Inſur-	Concord-

By

By adding (ence) *to the Affirmation.*

Abhorr Concurr Deſcend Depend Tranſcend

By adding (er) *to the Affirmation.*

Believ-	Diſſect-	Revil-	Supplant-
Avouch	Declaim	Reviſ	Support
Diſcern-	Engrav	Revolt	Suſpend
Diſcharg	Inquir	Subſcrib	Subjoin

By adding (or) *to the Affirmation.*

Collect	Direct	Elect	Poſſeſt	Surviv
Confeſſ	Detract	Erect	Tranſgreſſ	Tranſlat

By adding (ion) *to the Affirmation.*

Afflict-	Deſert	Diſperſ	Inflict
Aſſert	Detract	Elect	Invent
Attract	Devot	Erect	Obſtruct
Concoct	Diffuſ	Exact	Poſſeſſ
Contract	Digeſt	Except	Predict
Correct	Digreſſ	Expreſſ	Prevent
Deject	Direct	Extract	Subſtract

By

By adding (ation) *to the Affirmation.*

Abjur-	Conſpir	Diſpenſ	Inclin
Accuſ	Conſult	Diſput	Obſerv
Combin	Compel	Divin	Preſerv
Commend	Declar	Eſtim	Prepar
Comput	Declin	Exalt	Proclam
Condemn	Defam	Exhal	Profan
Confirm	Deprav	Expect	Reform
Conform	Depriv	Export	Revoc
Conſerv	Deſign	Import	Transform
Conſign	Deſpot	Imput	Uſurp

By adding (ition)

Compoſ-	Depoſ	Expoſ	Impoſ	Repet

By adding (ment)

Adjuſt-	Incite	Inſtal	Chaſtiſe
Entrench	Incroach	Intail	Command
Impeach	Inforce	Intend	Conceal
Improv	Injoy	Inter	Conduce
Incamp	Inlarge	Intice	Rebate
Inchant	Inrol	Intreat	Retrench

Words

Words of three Syllables.

(ment)

acknowledge embelliſh encourage reconcile
diſcourage embezzle entangle reinforce

IV. As ſome Affirmations are formed from Qualities, as taught in the *Rule* II. of this *Section*: So in like Manner ſome Qualities are formed by joining ſome additional Ending to the Affirmation; as,

By adding (able) *to the Affirmation Monoſyllables.*

bail-	damn	guide	tame
blame	drink	lodge	teach
change	eat	move	train
charge	fence	ſearch	tune
count	fine	ſize	vail
cure	ford	ſpeak	void

To Affirmations of two Syllables, firſt Syllable long.

(able)

cenſur-	honour	pardon	reaſon
colour	meaſure	poiſon	ſuffer
comfort	nouriſh	prefer	ſeaſon
credit	numer	profit	value

Th

The ſecond Syllable long.

(able)

accept-	avoid	deſire	perceiv
account	commend	deſpiſ	perform
advif	compar	detain	preſum
agree	comput	diſput	reclaim
appeaſ	conceive	excuſe	redeem
approv	condemn	import	repeal
aſſign	conform	impute	reprov
attain	deceive	incline	reput
avail	declin	obſerv	ſupport

NOTE.

The judicious Maſter may in this Place take Occaſion to inſtruct his Pupil in the Signification of theſe additional *Beginnings* and *Endings*, with their Uſefulneſs towards the Formation of Names from Qualities and Affirmations; of Qualities from Affirmations and Names; and of Affirmations from both the other Two. As alſo what Power and Influence they may have upon the proper Meaning of the original Words, with which they are compounded. When, and in what Manner, they either heighten or leſſen, or what Emphaſis and Force they give to, the firſt Signification. As for Inſtance, the Name (*Camp*) with the additional

ditional Beginning (*en* or *in*) joined to it, makes up the compounded Word (*encamp*) which affirms the Action of Soldiers taking up their Camp; and (*discamp*) the Action of breaking up their Camp, in order to some other Expedition. Thus, the original Quality (*civil*) with the additional Ending (*ize*) join'd to it affirms the Action of a Person, or the Fitness of the Methods he makes Use of, who endeavours to bring a Man to observe good Manners, that was formerly rude and uncultivated. In like Manner to (*beautify*) signifies to give Beauty, Order or Ornament to something that was formerly out of Order, ill-favoured and ugly; and so of any other. Lessons as these are better taught and learn'd *viva voce*, than by reading Volumes of written Rules. I think the Rules above naturally adapted to assist Master and Scholar, in following the Method here recommended.

Sect. IV.

Of Particles.

A *Particle* is that *Word* which, being join'd to a *Name*, *Quality*, *Affirmation*, or even to another *Particle*, shews the *Manner*, *Place*,

Place, *Time*, or other Circumſtances of theſe Words. They are of three Sorts.

I. The firſt expreſſes the *Manner*, *Place*, and *Time* of *Being*, *Doing* or *Suffering*, abſolutely or comparatively.

Abſolutely, which expreſſes the *Manner*, 1. *Certainty*, as *very*, *truly*, &c. 2. *Contingence*, as *perhaps*, &c. 3. *Negation*, *no*, *not*. 4. *Natural Powers*, as *wiſely*. 5. *Senſible Impreſſions*, as *ſweetly*. 6. The *Paſſions of the Soul*, as *merrily*, *ha*, *ha*, *he*. *Wonderingly*, as, *lo! O!* *Scornfully*, as *tuſh*; *Lovingly*, as *ah*; *Hatefully*, as *fob*; *Sorrowingly*, as *alas*, *ah*, *wo's me!*

Comparatively, which expreſs, 1. *Exceſs*, as *very*, *more*, *moſt*. 2. *Defect*, as *almoſt*. 3. *Likeneſs* or *Equality*, as *ſo*, *as*. 4. *Unlikeneſs*, as *otherways*.

PLACE.

Expreſſing, 1. *Preſence* in a *Place*, in anſwer to the Queſtion, *where?* as, *here*, *there*, &c. or the Queſtion *with whom?* as, *together*, *ſeverally*, &c. 2. *Motion* from a *Place*, as, *hence*, *thence*. 3. *Motion* towards a *Place*, as, *hither-ward*, *thither-ward*. 4. *Motion* to a *Place*, as, *hither*, *thither*.

TIME.

Expreſſing, 1. *Being in Time*, as, *when*; *Preſent*, as, *now*, *To-day*; *Paſt*, as, *already*; *to come*, as, *not yet*. 2. *Duration* or *Continuance*, as, *how long*, *quickly*. 3. *Repetition*, *how often*, *ſeldom*, *daily*.

II. The Second ſhews the *Dependence*, *Relation*, and *Connection* of Words, whether *Name*, *Quality*, *Affirmation* or *Particle*, which are theſe following; as,

Of, ſignifies, 1. *Concerning* or *on*, as, *a Treatiſe of Virtue*. 2. *The Matter*, as, *a Cup of Gold*. 3. *With*, as, *ſick of Love*. 4. *Among*, as, *of three Eggs two were rotten*. 5. *Through*, as, *of his great Bounty he did it*. 6. *From*, as, *Weſt of* Edinburgh.

Off, ſignifies, *Separation* and *Diſtance*, its *Oppoſite* is, *on*, *implying Continuance*; as, *to put off and on*. 2. *Delay*, as, *he put me off from Day to Day*.

From, ſignifies the *Motion* or *Term* from which its Oppoſite is, *to*, as, *from* Edinburgh *to* Leith, *from one End to the other*, *from hence*.

To, ſignifies, 1. *Motion*, as, *I go to* Leith. 2. *Duty* or *Debt*, as, *true to his Promiſe* or *Truſt*; *kind to his Friend*. 3. *In*, or *on*, as,

to

to Day, i. e. *in* or *on this Day*. 4. *For*, as, *ſhe had a Sot to her Husband*. 5. *Before*, as, *to my Face*. 6. *About* or *concerning*, as, *ſpeak to the Affair in Hand*. 7. *Towards*, as, *Love to Children, Duty to Parents*. 8. *Till*, as, *the Meeting is put off to* Wedneſday. 9. *Compariſon*, as, *nothing to Health*. 10. *May, can* or *will*, as, *I have few to ſtand by me*.

Till or *until*, is only ſpoke of *Time*, as, *till Eight a-Clock*.

For, ſignifies, 1. The *Purpoſe, End, Uſe, Benefit* or *Damage*, &c. *The Lawier pleads for his Fee, for his Client, for vain Glory*. 2. Is oppos'd to *againſt*, *Joſeph is for me*. 3. Fitneſs or Unfitneſs, as, *too big or little for me*. 4. Exchange and Retaliation, as, *Peaſe for Beans*. 5. It ſignifies *inſtead of*, as, *Peter did Duty for John*. 6. It ſignifies Diſtribution, *a Bottle for every Man*. 7. In regard of, as, *he lives too mean for his Quality*. 8. In Conſideration of, as, *he was rewarded for his Valour*. 9. During, as, *Poſt for Life* 10. Notwithſtanding, as, *for all his Caution he was bit*.

By, as, *he was ſlain by his Enemy*, *by* (near) *the Ruins of an old Houſe*, *he was firſt wounded by* (with) *his own Fear*, *then by his Enemies Sword*, *by* (in) *Night*.

With, ſignifies Inſtruments, Means and Concomitants, as, *with a Hammer*, *with Phyſic*, *he went with me*.

Through, ſhews the Cauſe, Means, Medium, &c. as, *through Spite*, *through the Force of Fire*, *through the Air*, *Water*, &c.

After, denotes Time, as, *after Whitſunday*. 2. Place, as, *the Dog follows after his Maſter*. 3. Signifies for, *he ſeeks after Riches*, *Honours*, &c,

In or *into*, denotes Time, as, *in the Day*, *in Winter*. 2. Place, as, *he goes into the Country*, *he lives in Town*. 3. Poſture, as, *in his Boots*. 4. Diſpoſition of Mind, *in Wrath*. 5. The Motive, *in Revenge*. 6. Manner of Change, as, *of Water into Wine*.

At, implies Time, as, *at Eight a-Clock*. 2. Place, as, *at home*. 3. Price, as, *at* 15 *s. per* Ell. 4. Employment or Buſineſs, *at Muſick*, *at Study*, *at School*.

III. The third Sort ſhews the Dependence and Relation of one Notion or Sentence to another, as, *and*, *alſo*, *ſo as*, *nor*, *neither*, *but unleſs*, *nevertheleſs*, *however*, *otherways*, *if*, *ſave*, *tho'*, *except*, *whereas*, *ſince*, *likeways*, &c. which may therefore be term'd conjunctive Particles, as you will ſee by their Conſtruction in the following Chapter.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

Of SENTENCES.

SECT. I.

Definition and Diviſion.

A Sentence is made up of three Words at leaſt, as *Name*, *Affirmation* and *Quality*, or a *Particle* inſtead of a *Quality*; as, *God is good*; *A Sinner acts fooliſhly*. The chief Word in all Sentences is the *Affirmation*, becauſe it joins the Name to its *Quality* or *Particle*, by affirming ſomething to belong to that Name, either abſolutely or comparatively. Thus, the Name (*God*) is join'd by the *Affirmation* (*is*) to its *Quality* (*good*), and the Name (*Sinner*) is join'd by the *Affirmation* (*acts*) to the Particle (*fooliſhly*) which expreſſes the *Quality*, and is as much as to ſay; *A Sinner is fooliſh*.

All Sentences are either Simple or Compound. *Simple*, when there is only one *Affirmation* to one *Name*, either expreſt or underſtood. *Compound*, when there are two or more Names, *Qualities*, or *Particles* join'd with the ſame *Affirmation*. Of the firſt

Kind

Kind are the two Sentences above explain'd. Of the ſecond Kind, are, *Peter and John are Friends. God is juſt as well as good. All Sinners act fooliſhly and unwiſely.*

SECT. II.

Conſtruction of Names.

RULE I.

The Name is generally placed before the *Affirmation*, as, *I ſay*, i. e. *I am ſaying*, *the Miniſter preaches*, i. e. *preaching*, *the Thing is plain*, &c.

Except. 1. When a Queſtion, Command, or Permiſſion is implied, as, *walk you*, *can't you walk.* 2. In the ſecond Perſon the Name is oft omitted, as, *walk*, *march*, &c. 3. In other Perſons there is frequently a Circumlocution, by adding (*let*) as, *let me*, *let him or them ſpeak what they will*, &c. 4. When there are two of the nine Auxiliaries in a Queſtion, the Name is ſet between them, as, *Cou'd I have thought.* 5. When the paſt Time implies an (*if*) the Name is ſet after the *Affirmation*. *Had I ſeen him*, *knew I ſuch a Man*, i. e. *If I had ſeen him*, *if I knew him.* 6. Sometimes an *Affirmation* with

with the *Particle* (*to*) before it, or even a whole Sentence, and in ſhort whatever will anſwer the Queſtion, (*who*) or (*what*) will ſupply the Office of a Name to the following *Affirmation*, as, *to play at Bowls is expenſive, to drink is ſottiſh, to read or ſtudy is improving*, &c.

RULE II.

When the Action of the Affirmation relates to ſomething elſe than the Name or Subject of which it is affirmed, the Name of that Thing naturally follows the Affirmation; as, *John loves Janet, and Janet fancies him*, &c.

RULE III.

When this Action terminates in the Subject, then there is no Need of a following Name; as, *I ſit, I leap, I dance, I play*, &c. This ſhort Rule expreſſes the Meaning of all the Noiſe and Clatter Grammarians make about Neuter Verbs.

SECT. III.

Conſtruction of Qualities.

RULE I.

Qualities are generally ſet before the Name; as, *good Men*, *excellent Horſes*, *ſetting Dogs*, &c.

Except ſometimes, 1. When ſeveral Qualities are attributed to the ſame Name, they are elegantly ſet after it; as, *He is a Man juſt and good, generous and hearty, kind and loving to all his Friends and Acquaintance.* 2. Sometimes in Verſe, even a Quality elegantly follows its Name or Subject; as,

Better to hunt in Fields for Health unbought,
&c.

3. Sometimes the Quality is ſet after the Name, that it may be the more eaſily join'd with its following Train of Dependents; as, *A Woman fair to look on*; *a Man beloved of all that know him.*

RULE II.

Several Qualities join'd to the ſame Name, without any conjunctive Particles interveening,

terveening, read as one compounded Word; as, *A very clever ſenſible old Man.*

RULE III.

The Qualities *a*, *an*, are ſet before their Names, and other Qualities ſingular; but *the*, before both ſingular and plural; as, *A Man, a good Man, an honeſt Man; the Man, the Men, the Mob, the Aſſembly*, &c.

SECT. IV.

Conſtruction of Affirmations.

RULE I.

The Affirmation muſt agree with the Name or Subject in Number and Perſon; as, *I love, thou loveſt, John loves, we, ye, they love*; and not *thou love, John loveſt, we loves*, &c.

Except when the Affirmation is plural; 1. After a Name ſingular implying Number; as, *The Mob* are *unruly, the Aſſembly* are *met*. 2. After two Names ſingular, when joined by ſome conjunctive Particle; as, *John* and *Janet* are *happy*, &c.

RULE

RULE II.

When one Affirmation follows another, they are joined by the Particle (*to*) interveening; as, *I delight* to *read*, &c.

Except after the nine Auxiliaries, and the Words, *Let*, *bid*, *dare*, and ſome few more; as, *I will keep*, *I ſhall do it*, *I may ſay*, *let him ſpeak*, *he dare fight*, &c.

SECT. V.

Conſtruction of Particles.

RULE I.

The Particles ſhewing the Manner and other Circumſtances of Words are generally ſet after the Affirmation expreſſed or underſtood; as, *Alexander fought* couragiouſly, *Ceſar more* cautiouſly, *Thom acted* ſcurvily, *Grotius wrote* learn'dly, &c.

RULE II.

The Particles ſhewing the Relation of one Word to another, are generally placed between them; as, *A Man of Metal*, *I put* off *to Sea*; *put* on *your Bonnet*; *go* to Leith; *Duty* to *Parents*; *I waited* till *Eight*; *good* for

for *nothing*; *I went* by *him*; John *ſtays* with *me*; *the Shaft flies* through *the Air*; *Martinmas comes* after *Whitſunday*; *he lives* in *Town*; *he ſtays much at home*, &c. See Section V. the ſecond Sort of Particles.

Of all theſe Particles (*of*) is the moſt remarkable; becauſe it has the Property of limiting and determining the general Signification of the Word on which it depends; as,

1. The Whole and Part, *The Noſe* of *a Dog*, *a Dog* of *a good Noſe*.

2. The Subject and Accident, *The Genius* of *a Boy*; *a Boy* of *a good Genius*.

3. Efficient and Effect, *The Temple of* Solomon; *the Builder of the Temple*.

4. End and Means, *The Dedication* of *the Feaſt*; *the Feaſt* of *Dedication*.

5. Materiate and Materials, *A Buckle* of *Diamonds*; *the Diamonds* of *a Buckle*.

6. Object and Act, *The Love of God*; *a God* of *Love*.

7. Offices political, *King* of England, *Doge* of Venice.

8. Relations œconomical, *Maſter* of *the Family*, *Son* of *his Father*.

9. Poſſeſſor and Poſſeſſions, *The Flock* of M. *the Shepherd* of *the Flock*.

10. Time and Event, *The Time* of *War*, *the Wars* of *the* Jews.

11 Con-

11. Content and Continent, *The Wine* of *the Caſk*, *a Caſk* of *Wine*.

12. Superlative and Name, *The wiſeſt* of *Men*, *the beſt* of *Princes*.

13. Quality and Name, *One* of *them*, *void* of *Senſe*.

14. Affirmation and Name, *Repent* of *Sin*.

RULE III.

All Words ſignifying *Conveniency* or *Inconveniency*, *Uſe*, *Relation*, *Likeneſs*, *Doing*, *Giving*, &c. or their Contraries, have the Particle (*to*, or *for*) after them; as, *God is a Friend* to *good Men*; *but a conſuming Fire* to *the Workers of Iniquity*. Except, *Give me*, *tell me*, *like me*, *near me*, &c. where (*to*) is better underſtood than expreſt.

RULE IV.

In all ſolemn Addreſſes to God or the King, the Particle (*O*) comes before the Name; as, *O God*, *thou knoweſt*; *O King*, *live for ever*.

RULE V.

When we expreſs the *Inſtrument* wherewith, or *Medium* through which, or *Manner* how a Thing is done, we make Uſe of the Par-

Particles, *by*, *with*, *from*, *through*, *in*, and the like; as, *the Beams of the Sun*, with *incredible Speed*, *paſs* from *Heaven*, through *the Air*, *to the Earth*, *endow'd* with *Heat and Light*, *by* (with *or* through) *which they comfort us*, *and quicken the Plants which God has provided* for *our Uſe and his Glory*.

SECT. VI.

The Uſe of Stops and Pauſes.

A full Sentence may conſiſt of four Members; as, *Comma*, a *Semicolon*; *Colon*: and *Point* or *Period*. The Uſe of which is not only to give a proper Time for Breathing, but to avoid Obſcurity and Confuſion of the Senſe in the joining of Words together in a Sentence; as,

1. *Comma*, ſuppoſes ſomething wanting to compleat the Senſe; as, *Thou*, *when thou prayeſt*, &c.

2. *Semicolon*; ſuppoſes half the Sentence to remain behind; as, *God who ſees your ſecret Piety*; *and approves of the Sincerity of your Heart*; *will*, &c.

3. *Colon*: Makes a perfect Senſe, tho' the Sentence be not ended; as, *O Lord*, *in Thee*, *do I put my Truſt*: *Save me from all my Enemies*: &c.

4. A *Period*, or full *Stop*, shews the Sentence to be completely ended. As, *When you put up your private Prayers to God, let each one retire alone into his Closet, and shut himself up; and God, who heareth your secret Petitions, will openly reward your Piety and Devotion.*

SECT. VII.

Explanation of Marks.

? A Question; as, *Why so merry?*

! Admiration; as, *O Heavens! my Stars!*

( ) Parenthesis; as, *To their Power, (I bear Record) they, &c.*

' Apostrophe; as, *lov'd* for *loved.*

" Quotation, in the Author's own Words.

˘ Accent, or short Syllable; as, *Evident.*

^ Circumflex, or long Syllable; as, *Euphrates.*

, Caret; as, *I went to him.*

- Hyphen, or Connection; as, *Maladministration.*

§ Section, or Division in a Chapter.

*** Defect or Immodesty in an Author.

* Asterisk } guide to some marginal Note.
† Dagger }

¶ Paragraph, belonging to one Subject.

☞ Index, signifies remarkable.

SECT.

SECT. VIII.

The Use of Capitals.

1. To distinguish *Names* from *Qualities*, *Affirmations* and *Particles*, all which are written with small Letters in the Beginning; as *Absence*, *absent*, *to absent from School*, &c.

2. Every Sentence after a full Stop
3. Every Verse or Line in Poetry
4. The first Word of every Book, Chapter, &c.
5. Every Quotation in the Author's Words

} Begins with a Capital

6. Where whole Words or Sentences are written with Capitals, something is expreſt great and extraordinary; as, *BABYLON IS FALLEN*, &c. *MENE, MENE, TEKEL UPHARSIN.*

BRITISH MUSEUM 15 88 FEB

APPENDIX.

Rules of SPELLING.

THE greateſt Difficulty ſome People find in the Language, is to mark with proper Characters or Letters in Writing, the ſeveral Sounds delivered to the Ear in ſpeaking. And this Difficulty ariſes from the original Defect of our Alphabet. A complete Alphabet ought to contain a Letter for every ſimple Sound; and there ſhould be no ſuch Sound in the Language, without its proper Character to repreſent it in the Alphaber. I know not whether there be ſuch an Alphabet in any Language, but ours is far from anſwering to the Definition. For there are not only different Letters to repreſent the ſame Sound; as ſoft *c* and *ſ*, ſoft *g* and *j*, hard *c*, *k*, *ch*, *que*; but we have ſome frequent Sounds in ſpeaking, which have no ſingle Letter to repreſent them in Writing; as, the Sound, *th*, in *Thin*, *Thigh*, *Throat*; and a quite different Sound, *th*, in the Words, *the*, *thy*, *thine*, *this*, *that*, &c. which two Sounds might have been diſtinguiſhed, by giving to each its proper Character or Letter

ter to represent them in the Alphabet, if our Forefathers had thought fit. But our Business being not to reform the Alphabet, nor to alter the present Way of Writing, we shall endeavour from the Nature and Genius of the Language, to draw some useful Observations for the Benefit of such who cannot spell.

The general Rule.

I. In all additional Beginnings and Endings, the several Sounds of the simple Vowels are marked with their proper Characters, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*. See the Examples of *Rule* VIII. § I. *Chap.* II. Part II. and *R.* II. § II. of the same *Chap.* also Part III. *C.* I. § II. *Of Qualities*, *R.* IV. V. and § I. *Of Names*, *R.* II.

II. The long Sounds of the Vowels that end Syllables, in the Middle of long Words, are marked with the same simple Characters, as, *Re-gu-la-ri*, in the Word *Regularity*.

III. At the End of Words, especially Monosyllables, their short Sounds followed by a Consonant, are marked after the same Manner; as, *mad*, *fed*, *fin*, *fir*, &c. Otherways, if the Sound be long, the Syllable must either be covered with silent *e*; (as, *made*, *fine*, *fire*, &c. See the whole § VI. *Chap.* II. *P.* I. *Of Monosyllables*) or the long Sound must be marked with an answerable double Vowel;

as, *Maid*, *feed*, *proud*, *Fool*, &c. See the whole § X. of the ſame *Chapter*.

IV. The Sounds of the Vowels, *a*, *i*, *o*, *u*, at the End of Words purely *Engliſh*, are never marked with theſe naked Characters; for the Genius of the Language requires them to be covered; or, ſome other Character of the ſame Power or Sound, ſubſtituted in their Stead; thus, *aw*, *y*, *ee*, *ow*, *ue*; as, *Law*, *City*, *Decree*, *low*, *true*.

V. The Sounds of the Conſonants, *b*, *d*, *f*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *r*, *t*, cannot well be miſtaken in Writing, eſpecially by thoſe who have been taught the Powers of theſe Letters. When the Streſs of the Pronunciation lyes heavy upon them, they are to be doubled in Writing; as, *ebb*, *add*, *cuff*, *call*, &c. For the other Properties of the Letters, both Vowels and Conſonants, I recommend to both Maſter and Scholar the diligent Peruſal of the whole firſt Chapter of *Part* II. The Rules there laid down for the right ſounding of the Letters may, with a little Variation, be improven into Rules for Spelling. A Child of any tolerable Capacity that has been faithfully taught to give each Letter its diſtinct Sound, will, upon hearing that Sound again pronounced to the Ear, be able to give its proper Character in Writing. I ſhall inſtance

ſtance in a few Particulars, as I think, of the greateſt Difficulty, to give a Hint to the judicious Maſter, how to draw other Rules, if he has a-mind to carry this Practice to greater Length than I have done.

Particular Rules.

I. The Sound of (*ce* or *eſs*) in the Beginning of Words or Syllables, before, *a*, *o*, *u*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *qu*, *t*, *w*, are written with (*s*) without Exception; and alſo in moſt Words before *e*, *i*, *y*; excepting,

1. Theſe before *e*; as, *ceaſe*, *Cedar*, *celebrate*, *celeſtial*, *Celibacy*, *Cell*, *cement*, *Cent*, *Cerecloth*, *Ceremony*, *certain*, *Ceſs*, a *Cenſer* for Incenſe, *Cenſor* or Reformer, *Centaur* half Man half Horſe, *Center* of a Circle, *Centon* or Patch, *Centory* an Herb, *Centry* or Sentinel, alſo ſpelt *Sentry*; *Ceruſe* or white Lead, *Ceſar*, &c.
2. Theſe before *i*, as, *Cicatrice*, *Cicely* a Woman's Name, *Cichory* an Herb, *Cider* a Drink made of Apples, *Cimbal*, *Cinder*, *Cinnabar* or *Cinoper* the right Vermilion, *Cinnamon*, *Cinque* in the Dice, *Cinquefoil* an Herb, *Cion* or Graff, *Cipher*, *Cipreſs* or fine Linen, *Circe*, *Circle*, *Circuit*; all Words beginning with *Circum*, *Ciſers*, *Ciſtern*,

Ciſtern, *Citadel* or Fortreſs, to *cite* or warn, *Citation*, *City*, *Citrin*, Colour, *Citron* Tree, *Civet*, *Civil*, &c.

3. Theſe before *y*; as, *Cycle* or Courſe of the Sun or Moon, *Cygnet* or young Swan, *Cylinder*, *Cymbal*, *Cynic* or Curriſh, *Cyperus* or Gallingale, *Cypreſs* Tree, *Cyprus* an Iſland, *Cyril* a Man's Name.

II. This Sound in the Middle of Words is alſo marked with (*ſ*), except

1. Theſe before *e*; as, *Acerbity*, *Acetoſity*, *adjacent*, *Anceſtor*, *antecedent*, *Artificer*, *Cancel*, *Chancel*, *Cancer*, *Chance*, *conceive*, *Concern*, *Concert*, *December*, *exceed*, *excel*, *except*, *excerp*, *Grocer*, *immarceſſible*, *Incenſe*, *incarcerate*, *Inceſt*, *inceſſant*, *innocent*, *intercede*, *Mercer*, *Neceſſity*, *Necromancer*, *Ocean*, *Parcel*, *precede*, *Precept*, *ſincere*, *Saucer*, *Sorcery*, *Macedon*, &c. and a few more.

2. Theſe before *i*; as, *acid*, *accident*, *ancient*. All Words ending in *ciſm*, *cial*, derived from theſe ending in *ice*, *Capacity*, *Council*, *conciſe*, *Crucible*, *decide*, *decimal*, *deficient*, *efficient*, *docible*, *ſpecial*, *Exerciſe*, *excite*, *impliſite*, *explicite*, *incident*, and a few more like theſe.

III. The

III. The Sound of (*ſe* or *ſi*) at the End of Words, muſt be marked in Writing with (*cy*) except, *Apoſtaſie*, *Theſie*, *Controverſie*, *Courteſie*, *Epilepſie*, *Gipſie*, *Hereſie*, *Hypocriſie*, *Jealouſie*, *Palſie*, to *propheſie*, for the Name is written *Prophecy*.

IV. The Sounds of *ace*, *ece*, *ice*, *oice*, *uce*, tho' to a common Ear they would ſeem to ſpell, *aſs*, *eſs*, *iſs*, *oiſs*, *uſs*, yet they are never to be marked with (*s*), except in the Caſe of *Rules* II. III. of the Letter (*s*), in *Chap.* I. *Part* II.

V. The Sounds of *ance*, *ence*, *ince*, *once*, *ounce*, *unce*, tho' to a common Ear they would ſeem to ſpell *ans*, *enſe*, &c. yet they are always to be marked with (*ce*), except, *denſe*, *diſpenſe*, *immenſe*, *incenſe*, *intenſe*, *propenſe*, *Senſe*, and it may be a few more.

VI. The Sounds of *arce*, *erce*, *irce*, *orce*, *urce*, tho' they might ſeem to be ſpelt with (*rce*), yet generally they are marked with (*rſe*), except, *amerce*, *Divorce*, *Farce*, *fierce*, *Force*, *pierce*, *ſcarce*, *ſource*.

VII. The Sound of (*ſhall* or *ſhell*) in the End of Words, eſpecially Words which are derived from thoſe that end in (*ice*), are ſpelt or marked with (*cial*), as, *Artifice*, *artificial*, *Benefice*, *beneficial*, *Prejudice*, *prejudicial*, &c. otherways for the moſt Part they are ſpelt with

with (*tial*), as, *Equinoctial*, *nuptial*, &c. but eſpecially after *n*, *r*, as, *Credential*, *ſubſtantial*, *partial*, &c.

VIII. The Sound of (*ſhan* or *ſhin*), muſt be ſpelt (*cian*), in Words eſpecially that are derived from thoſe ending in (*c* or *k*), as, *Muſic*, *Muſician*; *Phyſic*, *Phyſician*; *Arithmetick*, *Arithmetician*, &c.

IX. The Sound of (*ſhan* or *ſhin*) muſt be ſpelt (*tian*), in Words derived from thoſe ending in (*t* or *tia*); as, *Egypt*, *Egyptian*, *Galatia*, *Galatian*, &c.

X. The Sound of (*zhan* or *zhin*) muſt be ſpelt (*ſian*), in Words derived from others ending in (*ſe* or *ſia*); as, *Preciſe*, *Preciſian*; *Aſia*, *Aſian*, &c.

XI. The Sound of (*ſhen* or *ſhun*) after the Vowels, *a*, *i*, *t*, muſt be ſpelt (*tion*); as, *Nation*, *Petition*, *Commotion*, &c. but after a Conſonant is marked with (*ſion*); as, *Expanſion*, *Extenſion*, *Emulſion*, *Admiſſion*, *Seſſion*, &c. except *Contention*, *Extortion*, and a few more.

XII. The Sound of (*zhen* or *zhun*) after the Vowels, *a*, *e*, *i*, *u*, is marked with (*ſion*); as, *Evaſion*, *Cohęſion*, *Viſion*, *Alluſion*.

XIII. The Sound of (*ſhat* or *ſhet*) is ſpelt generally with (*tiate*); as, *vitiate*, *expatiate*,

ate, &c. except, *associate*, *nauſiate*, and a few more.

XIV. The Sound of (*yon*) after (*n*, *ſt*) is always marked with (*ion*), as, *Un-yon*, *Queſt-yon*; write, *Union*, *Queſtion*.

XV. The Sound of hard (*g*) after all the Vowels, and before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, *r*, in the ſame Syllable, is always marked with (*g*). See the Examples of (*g*), *Chap.* I. *Part* II. But this hard Sound before *e*, *i*, *y*, is generally marked with (*gu*): See the ſame Place.

XVI. The Sound of (*j*), after all the Vowels, in the ſame Syllable is generally marked with (*ge*), and before *e*, *i*, *y*, with (*g*), and before *a*, *o*, *u*, with (*j*), except ſome few Words that end with (*dge*); as, *Badge*, *Edge*, *Bridge*, *Drudge*; and theſe before *e*, *i*, *y*, *gu*, *Gear*, *Geeſe*, *geld*, *Gewgaw*, *Gib*, *gibby*, *Gift*, *gild*, with their Compounds and Derivatives.

XVII. The ſtrong Sound of (*b*) at the End of Words, is always to be marked with (*gh*), as *Sigh*, *might*, &c.

XVIII. The Sound of (*k*), after all the Vowels, and before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, *r*, is marked generally with (*c*), and before *e*, *i*, *y*, always with (*k*), and at the End of Words with

with *ke*, *ck*, *ſt*, *que*. See the Letter *c* in *Chap.* I. *Part* II.

XIX. The Sound of (*l*), at the End of Monoſyllables, is always written with (*ll*), but at the End of all other Words with (*l*) only. See this Letter in the above-mentioned Place.

FINIS.